

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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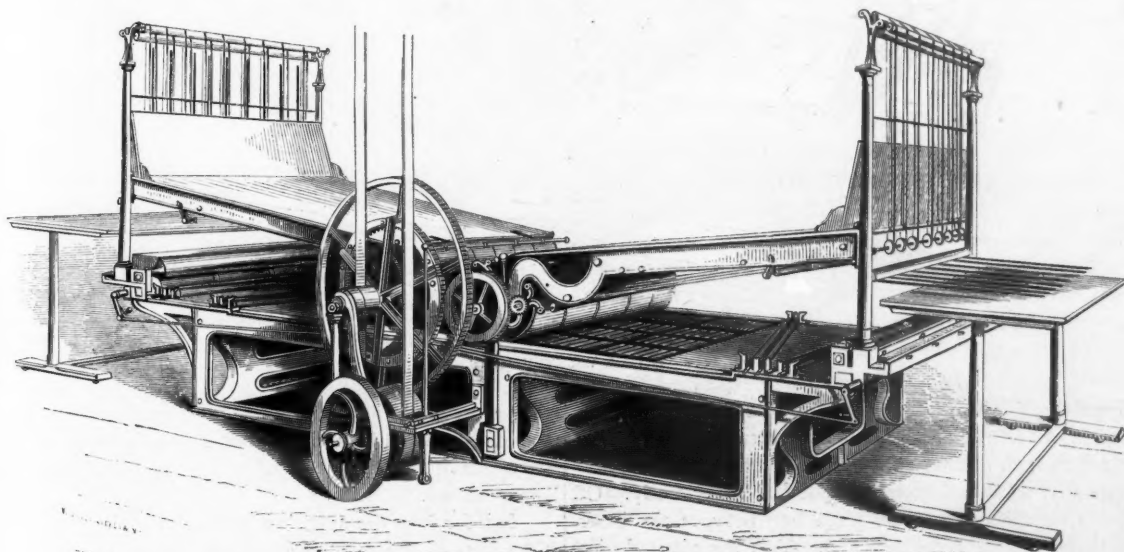
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

THE two illustrations presented in the present number will close the reference to A. B. Taylor, who, for half a century, has occupied a front rank as an inventor and builder of cylinder presses. It has been necessary to depart from the regular order and delay notice of others during the period from 1846 up to 1860, that we may recall the efforts he made to furnish country printers a

Others were constructed of different model, using the crank motion to drive the bed, and the stop cylinder of a modified pattern was tried, but until the Taylor country cylinder was introduced, it is safe to assume, no machine had been devised to fully meet the pressing demand. When we take into consideration what those demands were, we are enabled to see and appreciate the genius of the man who fulfills them. The country printer is seldom a banker, and consequently is short of funds; the more he is forced to invest in a press, the less he has left for type,



TAYLOR DOUBLE-CYLINDER BOOK PRESS.

machine suitable to their wants. The Washington hand press had been looked to by them as the only means with which to print a paper; a cylinder press was out of the question on account of the cost and the necessity of a steam engine to drive it, and lack of the necessary skill to operate it. Efforts had been made to construct country cylinders suitable to the wants of this class by various parties, but none seemed to meet their requirements. The regular Napier press was cheapened by lighter castings and less finish, and a fly-wheel was added to turn by hand.

therefore the press must be cheap. As he is more of a politician than a mechanic, it must be simple, have few parts, and not liable to derangement. He may be an able writer, but a weak pressman, hence the machine must be capable of doing good work with little or no help from him. The press may be placed in the top story of a frame building, and the lower floors become vacant if it be noisy or cause undue vibration. And under all these conditions it must be durable and salable at all times, and capable of any class of work. To accomplish this, necessitates the

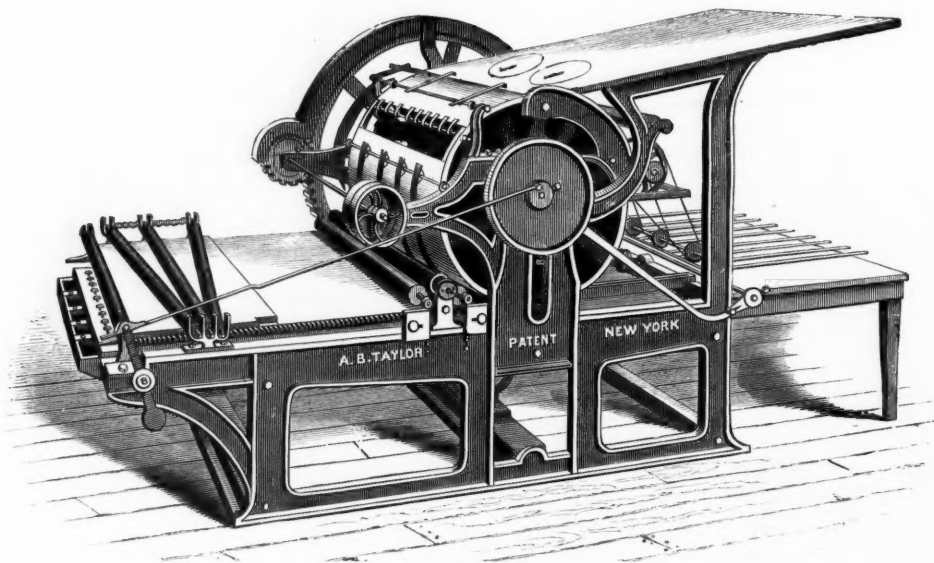
skill, experience and profound study of a veteran, and that man proved to be A. B. Taylor.

To reach certain ends, it is often found necessary to pursue a round about way, and this seems to have been the prevalent idea among those mechanics, who, in the past, directed their energies toward developing the printing-press. The cut of the double cylinder press here presented is a good illustration of this fact, a simple and effective press was desired, but instead a complex machine was first produced. This contained, however, the very idea which subsequently solved the problem. The motion of this machine was imparted by means of a large intermediate gear-wheel in place of the usual train of gears employed to drive both cylinders. This wheel, as will be seen, was provided with a ring bolted to the arms, on which external and internal teeth were cut. Thus the outer teeth drove the brake or right-hand cylinder toward the left, while the inner teeth carried the left-hand cylinder toward the right in the same direction in which it

as having the ordinary knuckle-joint and tumbling shaft to drive the bed, with air-springs, the cylinders receiving motion from the large gear. The rollers, with buttons on each end, were merely dropped into open sockets, and resting on bearers, were driven by the bed. As the press was used on newspaper work at high speed, he was obliged to substitute the usual screw vibrator and adjustable socket.

In 1860 Mr. Taylor invented the country press, in which a modification of this same large wheel was used in combination with a solid tumbling shaft and pinion to drive the bed. In this machine every demand of the country printer was apparently satisfied and every objectionable feature of former attempts removed.

As will be seen by the cut the driving shaft was placed breast high for hand or steam power. The large cylinder wheel drove the bed without the intervention of an intermediate or idler, and thus a direct and positive motion was imparted by which the type and sheet were carried in exact unison, and a slur was a practical impossibility so long as



TAYLOR COUNTRY PRESS.

moved itself. The large wheel was placed in such a position to the left of a central line between the cylinders as to act on both on that side while its center being in line vertically, permitted them to raise and lower freely. Of course the difference in the pitch line between the inner and outer gear was compensated. This ingenious device obviated much of the lost motion attaching to this class of machines, yet its inherent defects could not be overcome and was finally abandoned. As it was designed for book and illustrated work long runs were alone profitable, since the form had to be made ready on both cylinders. The system of distribution was most admirable, a fountain and table being placed at either end with five form rollers between the cylinders was productive of the finest class of work.

A press of this odd pattern was in use until quite recently in the office of the *Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Kentucky, in charge of Mr. J. E. Reese, who describes it

the proper pitch line between them was maintained. This was accomplished by a simple bell crank, bearing on the outer end of the tumbling shaft which was readily adjusted by set screws.

It is far from the writer's intention to applaud or decry the efforts of any man except so far as may be necessary to reveal the exact truth and deal out justice where due. In so doing one's individuality must of necessity be laid aside and private opinions obliterated so as to judge of merit with an absolutely unbiased mind.

In speaking of this machine from such a standpoint, it must be assumed no partiality exists, and if complimentary allusion be made, it is simply because it is due. Taylor, from his vast experience, realized the situation, and met it fully. That the press never met the popularity it deserved is something which the writer cannot explain, nor has he ever heard a satisfactory solution of the question.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A WALK THROUGH CENTURIES.*

BY GUSTAVE BOHRM.

IMPORTANCE OF UNIONS—TRADESMEN AS SOLDIERS—MUTUAL PROTECTION OF MASTER PRINTERS AND JOURNEYMEN—THE SEVERITY OF UNION LAWS—THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM—HONEST AND DISHONEST: MEANING OF THE TERMS—THE CASE OF PHILIP EBERHARDT—HAUTT VS. PRINTERS' FRATERNITY—RATHER LOSS OF PROPERTY THAN OF UNION PROTECTION.

UNIONS and trades organizations in former times were of the greatest importance to the town or city in which they held their reunions; moreover to the entire country, and especially to the craft itself. Although one may be quite satisfied with the good work of trades unions of the present times, with the important positions they hold in commercial life in general, still it cannot be denied that the system has degenerated as compared with the unions of centuries ago. A union in the sixteenth or seventeenth century was not only recognized as an important medium of individual protection, but also as a factor extending over the limits recognized by a strict adherence to commercial usages. The unions furnished assistance to the state in case of war troubles; they formed their own companies and helped to defend their country as well, and even better than the paid warmen and soldiery kept for the purpose, generally a lot of idlers in times of peace. The unions formed the militia of those times, and, according to history, counted as an important factor in the war budgets. While the military service of these trades unions was one of their purposes it certainly was not the main one. Same as in our days, they were chiefly constituted to protect their members from damage by "rats"—as the modern expression would name it—to lend assistance in cases of sickness, to bury the dead, to arrange religious and entertaining festivities, and the like. But each of the trades kept strictly separated from the other, as long as there were enough members of a craft to advantageously form a union. Up to the sixteenth century the printers were too weak to organize on their own behalf. They were obliged to join the associations of other trades, to be somewhat protected by the general rules of the union system. To the seventeenth century they had sufficiently grown to have their own unions, and in 1680 the separation from the sister trades, such as bookbinders, gilders, etc. (which up to then, belonged under the one heading), was effected. But even before the printers succeeded in forming special societies with union principles, they were governed by a number of rules, the ten points, as they called them, which were strictly observed by the members of the craft, and a disregard of which was considered a grave offense, generally followed by the exclusion of the offender from the circle, which often meant the ruin of the person so punished.

The laws of these unions were much more severe than the ones which govern our modern typographical unions. They had a paragraph for almost everything, starting with the individuals, as yet not born, and covering even the remotest corner of private life. As usual with all unions of that time, the apprentice system was considered the

basis of success, of the moral and commercial standing of the union. Illegitimate children were *a priori* excluded from all benefits. They could under no circumstances become printers or other tradesmen. And even children, born before the natural time of pregnancy, were cruelly set under this rule. They were "bastards," not fit to learn an honest trade.

Next in importance to the rules governing apprentices stand the agreements between principals and journeymen. The principals, or master printers demanded from the journeymen unions that no one of their members should accept work in any office, the proprietor of which was not a printer by trade, who had duly served his apprenticeship. This proposition was accepted under the conditions that the master printers agreed to keep but a limited number of apprentices in their offices, a number which was to be according to size of the office, that is, to the number of journeymen employed. Thus did propositions become law, and both, master printers and journeymen, were equally protected, although it may be easily noticed that the latter had the advantage, caring little themselves whether their employer was a practical printer or not. This *passus* in the regulations of the unions soon made *tabula rasa* with the offices owned by non-printers, such as the one of Apporinus, Platter and others, flourishing in the sixteenth century. It was a dangerous act to oppose the regulations of the unions at that time, even of severer consequences than an opposition to the constitution of our modern societies could be. The boycotting system was then in its glory, and anyone under its curse was a doomed man. A journeyman who worked in a non-union office, or an apprentice who learned the trade in such an office was unable to obtain a position in any other printery. He was declared dishonest, and no honest journeyman or union member was permitted to work next to such offender any longer term than two weeks, under the penalty of being himself declared a dishonest member. A declaration of dishonesty soon spread all over Europe; the person under its curse was unable to continue at his trade, unless restituted to his former honesty, which could be accomplished by observing certain regulations and paying a certain penalty. As such a person under the strict union rules of the different trades could not devote himself to any other trade occupation, but had to do a common laborer's work (in those times a most degrading occurrence to sustain life), he was, as a rule, a ruined man, and in many cases we find death to be the only and welcome relief from the trouble. No legal authority could save such offender from the consequences except the decision of the fraternity. If, according to union laws, the offender was declared dishonest, he could not be protected by any power in the world. We find several cases in the history of those times, where such doomed printers tried to find protection by going into court. A certain Jacob Müller, working in an office at Arnstadt (1652), met a fellow-journeyman, Philip Eberhardt, whom he thought to be an unworthy member of the craft. Eberhardt had served as an apprentice in the office of a certain Schall. This office was not owned by Schall, but merely rented from the owner, who was not a practical printer, but a principal of a high school. Müller

*Sources: Faulmann, Henge, and others.

believed that this was an offense against the union rules, and that said Eberhardt, as an apprentice in an office actually owned by a non-printer, came under the law of exclusion, specially provided by the regulations of the printers' fraternity. He reported the case to Leipsic, the central station of the union, and Schall's office was declared as dishonest, that is, excluded from union protection. Eberhardt believing in the injustice done him, brought the case before the court, suing for damages on account of a libel. The court decided in his favor, and Müller was arrested, but escaped from prison some time after. Schall, believing that the decree of the court settled the question as to the honesty of his office, soon made the discovery that this was not the case. Little cared the union about decree and judgment of the court. No union journeyman accepted a situation in Schall's office; no youngster could be induced to serve as apprentice. Schall was almost a ruined man, when the union at Jena, after ten years of suspension, returned him a certificate of honesty, thus saving him from complete loss of his business.

Another case of interest is that of David Hautt. Hautt, Junior, inherited from his father, a practical printer, in 1678, a printing-office employing three boys and one journeyman. Hautt, Jr., was a typesetter but not a practical printer, and his employes were ordered by the union to quit his service. Hautt, believing he had a right to continue the business left him, applied to the authorities for protection, and received a decree commanding his employes to work for him as if he were a practical printer under penalty of the law, which was incarceration. The employes, on their part, applied to the central union and received information that the decree of the court was not binding, but that they had to obey the union or be declared dishonest. This decision induced them to leave all their personal property behind and escape from the town and the jurisdiction of its authorities rather than run the risk of being excluded from union rights. We find in both cases a doubt which could have been decided in favor of the defendants without endangering the standing of the union, but the severity of the union laws did not permit any other decision than such which was strictly in accordance with the *letter* of the law. In both cases the actual owners of the offices were not *practical printers*, a quality absolutely demanded by the union regulations to entitle them to the benefits and protection of the fraternity.

(To be continued).

WE believe in giving credit to whom credit is due, yet we do not believe in the hue and cry raised by a certain class of writers every time a three-line paragraph appears in other publications which originally appeared in their own columns, without due credit being given, because in many instances it is impossible to trace it to the correct source. These thin-skinned individuals are often guilty of the very crime of which they accuse others, and frequently remind us of the exploits of one of the most successful London pickpockets, who evaded detection for a number of years by being among the first to raise the alarm of "stop thief," and joining in the chase whenever a theft in which he was implicated had been discovered.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPEFOUNDING.

NO. II.—BY ALFRED PVE.

ROMAN and Italic body type, small faces of job type, and most of the scripts are cut on steel, and matrices made with the punches. Most of the job type, and the larger faces of Roman letter are made by the electrotypes process, which is less costly, and, in fact, more practicable. Some large faces are cut in steel, but it is not usual to do so, as it is a somewhat difficult matter to make a good drive with a large punch.

For the electrotypes process the letters are engraved on metal which is a composition of the same ingredients as typemetal, but blended in different proportions. Type-metal is too brittle for engraving purposes, as in cutting fine lines it would break, so a somewhat softer composition is needed for cutting the originals upon. Equal care is necessary in cutting letters on metal as in punchcutting, seeing that both are destined to produce the same result; namely, the making of a matrix for reproducing the form of the original as often as needed.

The face of the letters so engraved are highly polished, and every line needs to be sharp and clear, or the inaccuracies, if any exist, will appear in the matrix. When the cutter has finished all the characters in a font, he hands them to the electrotyper, who proceeds to convert them into matrices in the following manner:

A small brass plate, varying in thickness according to the size of the type to be made, with a hole punched near one end, is needed for each character, letter, figure or point, and sometimes ornaments, in the font. These plates are laid upon a flat surface, the letters placed in the holes, face down, and fastened in position with quads or spaces, care being taken to get them as square as possible to the head and sides of the plate. Wax is poured over the portions not intended to be exposed to the action of the battery, and a number of these plates are fastened together, side by side, and placed in a battery, being connected with it and a copper plate by means of wires forming a complete circuit. The battery causes the copper to be deposited around the face of the type in the opening in the brass plates, filling up the opening, and becoming virtually a part of the plate. The time necessary for the accomplishment of this process varies according to the size of the letter, some of the larger sizes needing to be immersed twice or three times as long as the smaller. When sufficient copper has been deposited to fill the opening in each plate, they are taken out of the battery, the letters withdrawn, leaving their image deeply imbedded in the copper, the back of the plate filed smooth, and another brass plate firmly riveted thereto, making the whole of sufficient thickness for use as a matrix, and are then handed to the fitter.

All the tools used by a fitter are very delicate and exact, being constructed to measure the slightest difference between one matrix and another, to the one-thousandth part of an inch, or even less. With a fine pointed gauge the depth of the face of the letter is measured, and made exactly parallel to the surface of the matrix. This gauge, when once set, is used for all the matrices in a font, thus

insuring regularity in height of the type from shoulder to face. Printers will see the necessity of such accurate measurement when they think of the trouble that would arise in making ready a form if the letters varied in height even the thickness of a tissue paper. The sides of the matrix are then made of equal distance from the face of the letter, so that the face may stand exactly in the center of the body. The matrices vary in width according to the width of the letter, but the space on either side of the face must be the same. For instance, supposing the space on either side of a capital I to be a long primer, the capital M must also have a long primer space on either side, the difference in the width of the matrix being as great as the difference in the width of the I and M. Should the matrix be too wide, the superfluous metal is taken off by the fitting-machine, which has a gauge corresponding line for line with the fitter's measuring gauge. If the space should be too little, the matrix has to be placed in the battery until sufficient copper has been deposited thereon to bring it up to the required size. The head of the matrix has now to be made square to the sides and surface, and the faces of each brought into line.

The punchcutter's and fitter's guides in determining the width and line of letters are the capital letters H and O for the caps, and the lower case m and o for the lower case letters. During the process of fitting, trial types are cast from each matrix for the purpose of measuring and determining their accuracy. These are cast in a hand mold, which will be described and illustrated in a future issue. It will thus be seen that considerable time is expended in fitting a complete set of matrices, on account of the extremity of adjustment necessary for making a font of type proportionate and exact in line. The accompanying illustration shows a matrix in its finished condition. The letters and figures at the bottom are the typefounder's index to the set of which the matrix forms a part. Each set of matrices is kept in a separate drawer, and on account of their great value special care is taken to keep them in a safe place.



MATRIX.

The fitter having finished his part of the work, the matrices are passed to the typecaster, who casts a trial font therefrom. A specimen page is set and proofs taken which are closely examined for faulty letters. Should there be any (and it is seldom that all the letters are perfect on a first trial), the matrices of the faulty letters are corrected, and those letters recast. After changing them in the specimen page, other proofs are taken; and this process is repeated until the font is declared perfect.

The matrices being ready, a mold becomes necessary for forming the body of the type, the matrix creating the face only. A typemold is an ingenious piece of mechanism in two parts, each part being constructed of several pieces of steel screwed and fitted together with mathematical exactness. The steel used in its construction has to be very finely tempered to resist the action of the heat engendered during the operation of casting; and each of the two parts

need to be of the same degree of fineness in this respect, or trouble might ensue from the tendency to expansion caused by heat, and the body of the type would become affected.

(To be continued.)

SKETCHES OF THE BOOKBINDING ART.

NO. II.—BY A. J. COX.

WITH reference to the elements of style in the three great book-producing nations of the present age, it is, perhaps, fair to say that France excels in taste and finish, England in elastic solidity and strength, and America in the invention and use of machinery vastly increasing the speed of construction.

An extraordinary feat in bookmaking, never surpassed, was the production of the Caxton Memorial Bible, 1877:

The Bible held up by Mr. Gladstone at the Caxton *déjeuner* as the "climax and consummation" of the art of printing was printed at Oxford, bound in London, and delivered at the South Kensington Exhibition buildings literally within twelve consecutive hours. The book was printed, not from stereotype plates, as has been erroneously stated by some of the morning papers, but from movable type set up a long time ago, and not used for years. The printers commenced to make their preparation soon after midnight, and the printing actually commenced at 2 A.M.; the sheets were artificially dried, forwarded to London, folded, rolled, collated, sewn, subjected to hydraulic pressure, gilded, bound, and taken to South Kensington before 2 P.M. The book consists of 1,052 pages, 16mo, minion type, and is bound in Turkey morocco, beveled boards, flexible back, gilt lettered on back and inside cover, with the arms of the Oxford University in gold on its obverse side, and is free from the set-off or blemish which its hasty production might well have excused. It contains an explanatory inscription and title: "In memoriam Gul. Caxton," with the occasion and the date of the edition printed at the bottom of each of its thirty-three sheets. The books are numbered 1 to 100, and copies are already allotted to the Queen, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Emperor of Brazil, Mrs. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, General and Mrs. Grant, Mr. James Lenox, of New York, Mrs. Pierrepont, wife of the American Minister, Earl Jersey, Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, the library of the Académie Française, and several large public libraries at home and abroad, each book being inscribed with the name and original presentee. The idea of producing the Bible under the circumstances originated with Mr. Henry Stevens, a most eminent bibliographic authority on the subject of Bibles, who has catalogued and arranged the splendid collection now in the Caxton exhibition. Mr. Stevens applied to the University Press, Oxford, to enable him to give it effect. How efficiently they coöperated is now known to everybody. The event was quite the sensation of the day, while copies of the "Caxton Bible" are already scarce, if not unattainable.

A curious art in connection with bookbinding, consisting in the restoration of old books and manuscripts, is prosecuted in the French capital, and has been raised by a few experts to a marvelous degree of perfection. The skill of these artists is, indeed, so great that no book is beyond their transforming touch.

They take out the most inveterate stains and marks; they reinstate the surface where holes have been gnawed by rats, or eaten by worms; they replace missing lines and leaves in such a way that no one can discover the interpolations; they remake margins, giving them exactly the color and appearance of the original; so well is all this done, that frequently the most discriminating judges can not tell the restored copy from the perfect original work. Ornamental frontispieces, editor's marks,

vignettes, coats-of-arms, manuscript, or printed pages, all are imitated to a degree of accuracy that tasks even the most practiced eye.

The arts flourish where they are fostered; and the main reason why the French and English have the merit of carrying this art to so high a degree of perfection is traceable, not alone to skill in manipulation and excellence in tools, but to the prices ungrudgingly paid by wealthy book fanciers, thus making it possible for the bookbinder to carry out his best ideas satisfactorily, to accomplish which a large expenditure of time and talent is requisite, as well as a considerable investment of capital. For, though greatly assisted by the various mechanical helps and contrivances which, one by one, have been added to the resources of the art during its long progress down the ages, it is still true that the finisher of a book must be an artist.

The volume comes to his hand flat, solid; the bands square, the joints free, the whole book geometrically just, through the previous care of the forwarder. It must leave him a finished work of art. It must open easily, lie flat out without any strain; its hinges be finely formed, without crease, and the tooling which adorns its back, edge, and sides of mathematical precision as well as artistic taste.

But the additional value of a well bound book pays for the extra expense. It endures. A good book is a valuable possession, and should have suitable protection; it is a genial companion, worthy of appropriate robing; it is a faithful friend, and deserves a fitting house.

"Knowing I lov'd my books, he furnish'd me
From mine own library with volumes that
I prize above my dukedom."

Few households are so oppressed by poverty that it would be impossible for them to possess a handsome case of books; but how seldom we see, even in houses of considerable pretensions, anything approaching a tolerably well selected library. And yet who has not experienced a feeling of restful companionship on entering a room from whose substantial shelves, or elegant cases, beam the familiar faces of valued book friends. The furniture may be plain or meager; the carpets old-fashioned, perhaps shabby; but, notwithstanding these disadvantages, an air of refinement and even elegance pervades the room where are assembled such a company of great minds and noble hearts as a few well appointed library shelves will accommodate.

This so frequent absence of a library seems at first glance unaccountable, when we remember how really considerable a sum is yearly spent for reading matter. By almost every family; magazines, illustrated papers, cheap editions of popular novels, histories and biographies come to the house, fall to pieces in the first reading, and are sent to the waste-paper barrel, and finally sold for half a cent a pound, when a slight additional expense at first would have purchased a more firmly bound edition, which might be read uninjured by owner and children, and children's children, and still be a credit to the purchaser's taste, in a neat library case. Magazines, also, with their many valuable sketches and interesting stories, and illustrated papers, expensive and really valuable as many of

them are, might, at a slight expense, be transformed from a heap of scattered, unsightly leaves to neat and serviceable volumes—objects of real beauty, and certainly a joy forever. Milton says: "As good almost kill a man as kill a good book. Who kills a man kills a reasonable creature; but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself."

What is the magic which only transformed a pumpkin to a golden coach, compared with that of the bookbinding wizard, who, from a barrel full of waste paper, conjures a handsome row of substantial volumes! Stores of useful information, charming poems, beguiling stories, beautiful illustrations, choice bits of history, all these delightful companions for lonely hours have been evoked from that unsightly waste! (To be continued)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE GRAPHIC ARTS.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

IT is generally believed that before the invention of printing from wooden blocks, by Gutenberg, Faust and Schoeffer, no process was known for copying specimens of art, hand-writing or script. Copper engraving is supposed to have been invented about the year 1440, in Southern Germany; etching in the fifteenth century; while lithography and steel engraving come down to a much later date, scarcely seventy years ago.

Late researches, however, have disclosed the fact that the Arabs, in Spain, utilized a process by which they disseminated the philosophy of their great thinkers, the works of their poets throughout the territory which they civilized. Though this had long been supposed, no corroborative proofs could be found to substantiate it. Yet, strange as it seems, Cozy, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, had written a history of the Moors in Spain, from a valuable collection of Moorish manuscripts, which bore proof of the high civilization which the Arabs had brought to that county, but which had been destroyed by Christian fanaticism. Cozy, in searching for manuscripts, found at Seville, two bearing date 716, which contained the poems of the king of Granada, Motamid I., and the celebrated poet Ibn al Chha'am, who lived under the reign of Motamid. Both manuscripts were identical, and though the material was falling to pieces by old age, the ink was as black as if written only a few days before he found them. This was proof enough to show that the manuscripts must have been printed, as it was impossible to make such an accurate copy by hand; and, when a few years later, he found another copy, he was satisfied that the Moors must have had a process of printing of their own. An analysis of the ink showed, that it was made of carbon and wax. As nothing could be found, which could throw any light upon the matter, Cozy simply mentioned the fact, without further inquiry on the subject.

When the Spanish government recently made some excavations near the Alhambra, the workmen found, as the Spanish paper *La Prensa*, writes, a steel plate, upon which was engraved part of a poem of an unknown Moorish author, who, as its contents indicate, lived under Prince

Mahmud, about the year 680. The plate, though very rusty, could be deciphered without trouble, as the lower parts were filled with wax, under which the iron was not oxidized. The scientists, however, have indulged in many speculations about the matter, and opinions are divided as to the manner in which the plate was made. The most acceptable is that of Señor Magriña, who believes the script was done by etching. This is doubtless the case. The Arabs and Moors were masters in etching swords and shields, which art they brought to high perfection; and even to this day, the best so-called Damascus blades are produced by the Orientals. The sheet was covered with wax, and through this the drawing was scratched down to the steel, which was etched by the action of an acid. It is therefore no wonder that this art had been used for printing purposes by the Phoenicians, as the Greeks and even the Romans wrote on slates, which were covered with a wax film, in which the letters were scratched with a pencil, which is on one end sharp, on the other flattened, so as to make the wax again level, when the writing was to be removed. The same method was used on the steelplate. The acid, of course, only acted on those places where the steel had been set free. When it had operated deep enough the wax on the surface was removed, and the ink made of wax and charcoal, softened perhaps by some liquefying agent, rubbed in the lower parts. Then the parchment was put on the plate and subjected to pressure and perhaps to heat, to make the ink sticky. Of course the procedure was slow and the results inartistic. As few manuscripts were found in which the process was used, it seems, that the invention was discovered shortly before the downfall of Mohammedan civilization in Spain, and that during the reign of Christian devastation and barbarity it was forgotten.

As the inventor of copper engraving is not known, the above facts are very interesting. They show that great inventions made one thousand years ago are sometimes forgotten, and have to be resurrected. Whether the Germans claim the inventor of the art, because it was originally developed in their country, and because they have produced its greatest masters, or Italians claim it for their countryman Moso Finiguerra, the fact remains that the Moors were masters of the secret in the middle of the seventh century.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XIV.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

BREITKOPF experimented in printing maps with separate pieces of metal after the style of type previous to 1776. One Preusch, of Carlsruhe, made some attempts to print maps by what he styled typometric, and published a description of his plan, at Basle. In 1776 Breitkopf sent a communication to "Busching's Journal" with remarks on the invention of Preusch, and stated that he had conceived a similar plan upward of twenty years previous, and had set up a specimen map and printed a few copies from it which he gave to his friends; and in view of the veracity of this account being questioned by some critics Breitkopf, in his "Essay on Printing Maps," in 1777, pre-

fixed a specimen map composed of movable pieces of metal in the manner of type. He says that he considered his early conception and attempts a failure, and only produced one specimen, which was a quarto map of the country around Leipsic; and only referred to this when it was brought to his notice by Preusch's invention, to show that two persons might conceive an idea of the same character without any knowledge of each other, although they might differ in their mode of accomplishing the result. He was at first very sanguine of the success of his invention, but his experiments satisfied him conclusively of the impracticability, as it was very harsh and displeasing to the eye.

But enough of this map printing, as it does not bear directly on the progress of wood engraving, only so far as it shows the desire even at this early date to dispense with the services of the wood engraver.

From Mr. Ottley's investigations it appears that in the early practice of wood engraving, the draughtsman who made the drawings for the engravers studiously avoided cross-hatching, as they undoubtedly considered this intricate and laborious work beyond the power of the xylographist to satisfactorily execute; but Wolgemuth says that, though difficult and tedious, it was not an impossibility, and in the "Nuremberg Chronicle," the cuts of which he undoubtedly superintended, a successful attempt was made to reproduce the bold hatchings of pen drawings, showing lines crossing each other in various directions. To him belongs the praise of being the first who duly appreciated the powers of the art of wood engraving.

Although cross-hatching is not common in the earlier wood engravings, Mr. Ottley is doubtless in error in assigning this advanced step in the art to Wolgemuth, for cross-hatching is introduced in the frontispiece of the Latin edition of "Breydenbach's Travels," printed at Mentz 1486, seven years previous to the publication of the "Nuremberg Chronicle." This frontispiece is not only the finest piece of wood engraving produced up to 1486, but is superior in both design and execution to the best cuts in the Chronicle. Jackson says this is the earliest wood cut in which he has been able to discover any attempt at cross-hatching, and ascribes the invention to unknown artist or artists, but considers the date of 1486 as marking the period of cross-hatching being first introduced into wood engraving.

Many writers give Wolgemuth the credit of being the best wood engraver of his day, but there is no reliable proof in existence of his ever having engraved a single block. This idea seems to become more firmly rooted from the reputation he has of being the tutor or master of Albert Durer, who is generally considered to have been the best wood engraver of his day. Here another plausible error appears, as there is no evidence that Durer was a wood engraver at all; in fact he was a painter and a draughtsman for wood engravers, and studied painting under Wolgemuth, who is reputed as being a tolerable good painter for the age and country in which he lived. But the evidence of his ever engraving on wood is lacking in the records of the history of wood engraving. He, in connection with William Plydenwurf, is represented as

having superintended the execution of the cuts for the "Nuremberg Chronicle." These cuts are often referred to as being excellent specimens of early wood engraving, but in fact they are the most tasteless and worthless things that appear in any book, ancient or modern, with any pretensions whatever to merit.

It is a book easily obtained and by superficial inquirers and writers is often referred to as containing prints from wood cuts, designed and probably engraved by the master of Albert Durer, and from this supposed fact they conclude that they possess a high degree of excellence. The frontispiece in "Breydenbach's Travels," though deserving of some attention as a specimen of early wood engraving, is not the only cut in the book worthy of notice, as views are given engraved on wood of the most interesting and remarkable places visited by Breydenbach on his pilgrimage to the Holy Land; those of Venice, Corfu, Modon, and the country around Jerusalem, are of great length and inserted in the book as folding plates, each of which is too large to have been engraved on one block, those of Venice being about five feet long by ten inches high, and must have been engraved on several blocks of which separate impressions were made and afterward pasted together. These views in respect to the manner of their execution, are superior to anything of the kind that had previously appeared. The work also contains many smaller cuts which were printed in the form with the type, but are not at all remarkable for their execution, although some of these are drawn and engraved with no little spirit and animation.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE GIRL IN OUR ALLEY.

We were a pretty rough, though good natured set. We were in the habit of speaking in pretty strong language; language not found in standard literary works, either. Then we chewed tobacco, an accomplishment printers are strangely proficient in, as well as mangling the king's good English in speech, however proficient they handle it in type. The foreman used to expostulate with us occasionally in his good-humored, easy-going way, but all to no purpose. The floor would be spattered with tobacco spit, through which the type looked up into our faces reproachfully. Waste paper and old shoes occupied the same corner, while apple cores, banana peel, etc., served for sorts in the cases not immediately in use. All this served, with occasionally an odor suggestive of corner saloons, to make the alley very unrepresentable.

One day it was whispered about the office that a girl was to be put on the force. Just how this became current was not clear, but of course she would have her case in an alley by herself and would not bother us boys any. Several of the boys got to one side in an idle half-hour and practiced on the manner in which galleys should be passed to her and just what nice sounded sentences it would be proper to use on such occasions. One fellow even suggested that a book on etiquette could be purchased for half a wheel, but he was instantly silenced by a man who had worked on a book of etiquette in New York and saw nothing about printing-office etiquette. In the midst of all this levity, the foreman stepped into our alley and said: "Boys, a young lady will occupy this frame," putting his hand on the first one in our alley; "I want you to keep house a little better." That was a startling communication. A special meeting of the alley was at once held. Some were for entering a protest, but that would do no good, so we resolved to make the best of it. All at once it seemed that alley did look horrible. We decided to "keep house" and show the foreman we were no "chumps" when a lady was in the case. Abandoned spittoons were hauled from remote corners under the cases, and the office boy was

given special instructions as to sweeping out, cleaning the cuspidors, etc., while by common consent the man who spit on the floor was to be summarily dealt with. Somehow the boys began to look in the mirror oftener, and collars and cuffs that before were good enough to appear at work in, now seemed soiled and were sooner discarded. The morning she appeared a stillness fell on the alley, so noticeable that the boys at the opposite frame would look in and wink slyly, but no sound but the clicking of the type came forth; and the close of the day saw more actual work done and cleaner proofs than had been seen in the alley for some time.

All this was the result of introducing one girl into the alley, and who can say hers was not an influence for good? She had not wrought this change by talking or persuading the boys, for she seldom spoke to any of us except in the routine of the work of the office; neither by affecting disgust at our former mode of life. But the influence went out and was felt even more than if she had done all the things that people are supposed to do to make the world better. We might go on here and enlarge on the blessings of women, their power for good, their influence over the sterner sex, but here we stop. We might have even married her to one of the comps, but we would prefer your fancy to finish the tale ours has begun. We cannot help adding, however, that we sincerely hope the lesson thus silently taught may increase and spread and that there may be more alleys with girls in them, or kept as if there were, anyway.

D. G. L.

FIGURE WORK.

This kind of work, when properly understood, is reduced to a very simple proceeding. Body-type figures are all cast on ens, and are therefore easily justified so as to "line" perfectly true. Having the copy, and the size of the page the matter is to fill, calculation should be made as to the size of type to be used. Look at the longest line, and count the figures. If there be 126 figures in the line, the measure will be 63 ems. But in addition to this an en must be allowed for each space between dollars and cents, also an en for each rule, if rules are used. Therefore, supposing that there are 126 figures, 40 spaces and ten rules, the measure will be as follows:

Figures, 126 ems.
Spaces, 40 ems.
Rules, 10 ems.
Total, 176 ems, or 88 ems.

Frequently the first column will contain reading matter. To get the right measure for that, select the longest line, set it up, and take that for the measure, unless it be very much out of proportion to the rest, and in that event double the longest lines.

If the body of the work is composed entirely of figures it may be set as common matter, without rules, and if properly justified it will line perfectly. The following will illustrate:

\$ 18 20	\$ 10 40	\$ 16 20	\$ 9 80	\$100 92
340 08	9 21	37 83	124 09	8 22
10 16	252 16	701 15	414 22	241 00
120 24	269 01	20 11	64 00	32 87

It will be noticed that the \$ mark of the first four columns is set away from the figures, while the last one is set close to the figures. This is done for two reasons: first, the second line, first column, contains three figures under the dollars, and in order to make the column "line" it is necessary to allow for three figures at the top; second, to keep the columns a uniform width; the latter being not absolutely necessary, but when space will admit, it is better to do so as it adds to the neatness of the work.

For rule and figure work, it is best to discard the stick and build up on a galley, except for columns of reading matter, for which the stick should be used. For down rules use labor-saving; for cross rules, space-rule is generally used.

An extra figure in the totals is generally required, and space should be allowed for it.

Leads should never be used in figure work except in cases of extreme necessity, as on account of their elasticity, and sometimes slight variation in thickness, the work is apt to be thrown out of "line" and its beauty marred by an uneven appearance. Use quads and spaces as much as possible.—*Progressive Printer.*

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Send for NEW Specimen Book.

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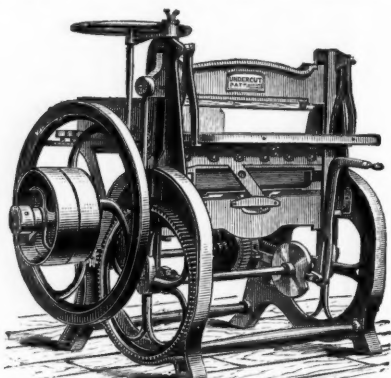
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"SHEPARD & JOHNSTON."

"CHICAGO, June 2, 1884.

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An Automatic Self-Clamping Paper Cutting Machine.

BOTH POWER AND LEVER.



THIS Machine now having been several years before the public, and having stood the test and overcome the prejudices that existed against it, an extended description is unnecessary. We only ask intending purchasers of Cutting Machines to take the trouble to investigate our claims of superiority over any in the market by either inspecting the Machine or by reference to any of the parties named below.

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Riverside Paper Co. "	lin Street N.Y.
Massasoit Paper Co. (2) .. "	Nat. Blank Book Co. Duane St., N.Y.
Wauregan Paper Co. "	J. Q. Preble & Co., Bl'k B'k Mfrs. N.Y.
Beebe & Holbrook "	Acme Stationery Co. .75 Fulton St., N.Y.
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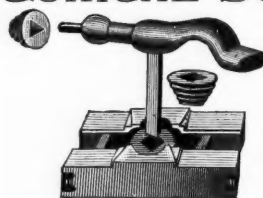
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No. 1—Size $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in width and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in length, per doz.	\$3 00
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Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents, Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

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1 Campbell, Cylinder, 32 x 48,	250	1 10 x 15 Standard,	150
1 9 x 12 Nonpareil, inside chase,	200	1 6 x 10 Frosty, with Steam,	110
1 7 x 11 Gordon Press,	135	1 8 x 12 Gordon, New Style, with Steam,	200
1 7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style,	145	1 8 x 12 Columbian,	45
1 8 x 12 Gordon Press, new style,	200	1 15½ x 18 Nonpareil, treadle and crank,	225
1 7 x 10 Ruggles Press,	75	1 Hoe Stop-Cylinder, 31 x 46,	600
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OUTFITS.OUR
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For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

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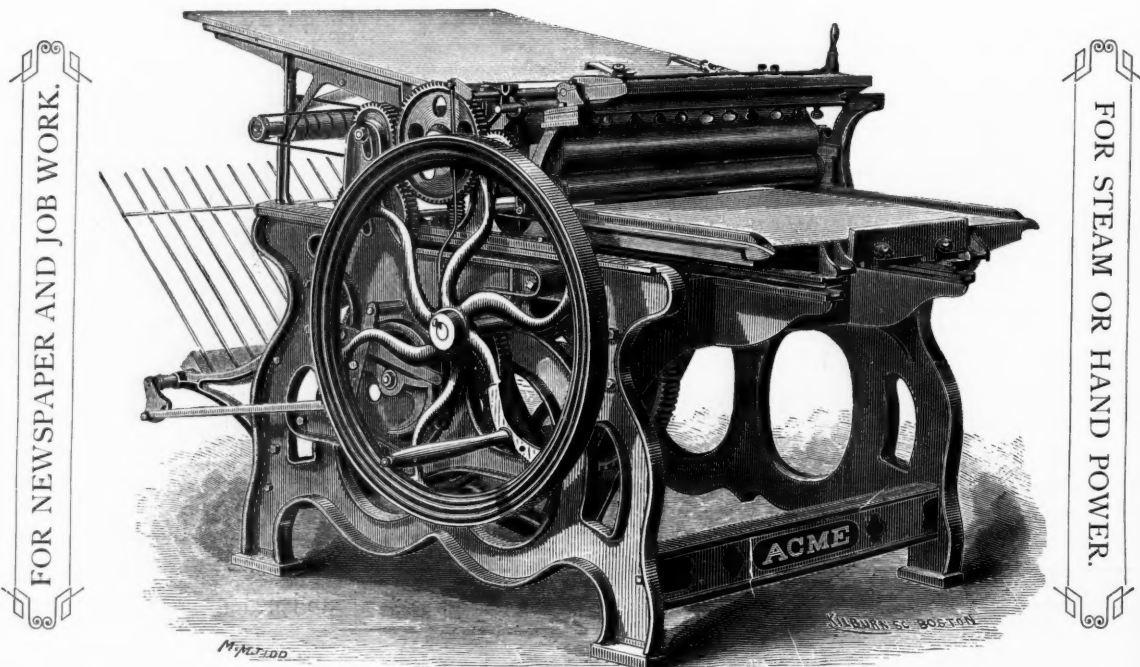
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Improved Two-Revolution Press.



THESE Presses combine, in a thoroughly perfected machine, many features whose value will be readily appreciated, including several which have never before been practically developed by any cylinder press. Among these features are:

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THE MOST PERFECT TWO-ROLLER INK DISTRIBUTION.

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The present Hand-Power Acme Presses, fully equal, in capacity for fine work, the FIRST-CLASS two-roller presses of other kinds, and they run much easier, and are also capable of higher speed by steam than any other cylinder press manufactured for country offices or for hand operation. The convenience of changing from Newspaper to Poster and Job work is unequaled.

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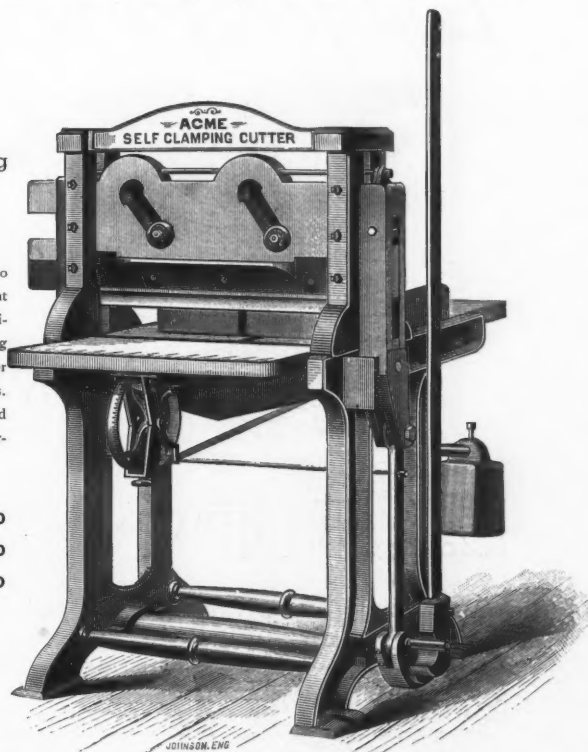
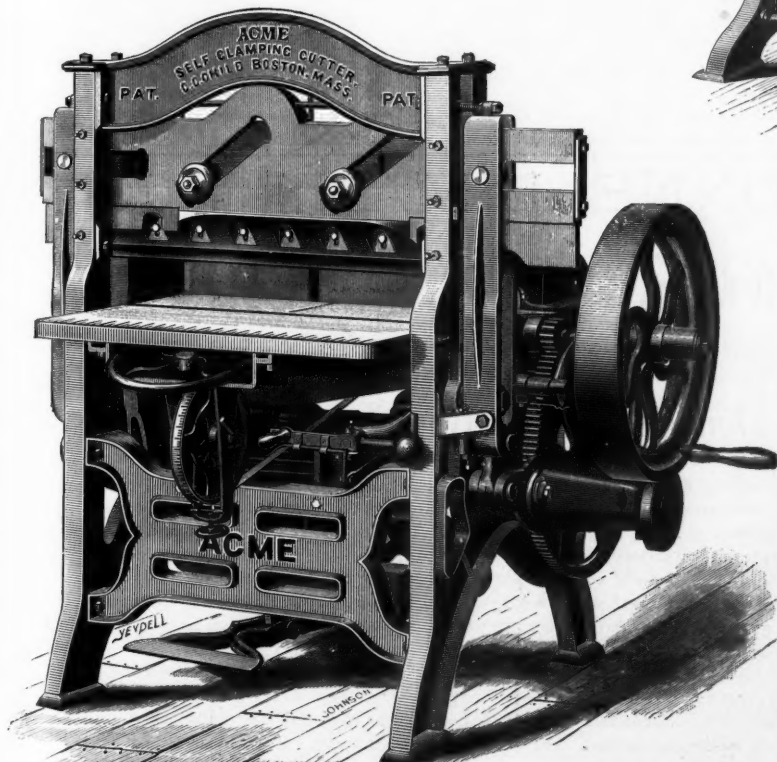
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This Cutter has the Unrivalled Band Wheel for Moving the Back Gauge, Round Cutting Strip, giving More than Fifty Cutting Surfaces.

The annexed cut represents a 30-inch Lever Cutter. It is built very strong, there being 500 pounds more iron than in any other lever cutter of the same size. The table is at a convenient height; the lever is within easy reach, and does not necessitate the operator's changing his position from the front of the table. It has back gauges on both sides. The lever is long, giving ample power for the largest cuts, and is made entirely of wrought iron. There are no springs or segment gears to break or get out of order. The table extends back of the knife thirty inches. Less room is required, owing to the advantageous position of the lever. No extra room is required at either side, or at the back of the machine. This Cutter is built with as much care as the higher-priced machines, and is the best constructed and most improved Lever Cutter made.

Price, 30-inch, - - - - -	\$200 00
" 32 " - - - - -	225 00
Skids and carting, - - - - -	5 00



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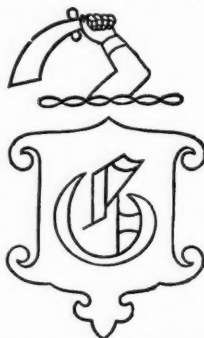
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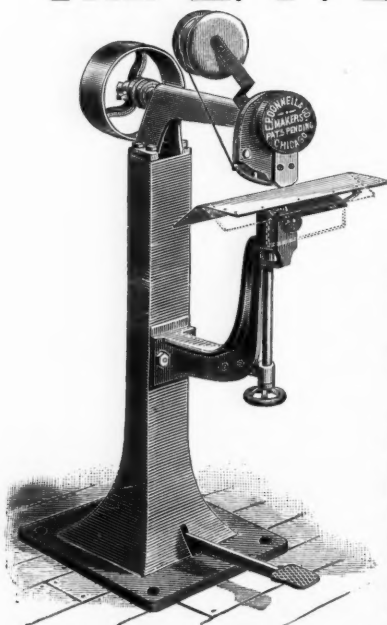
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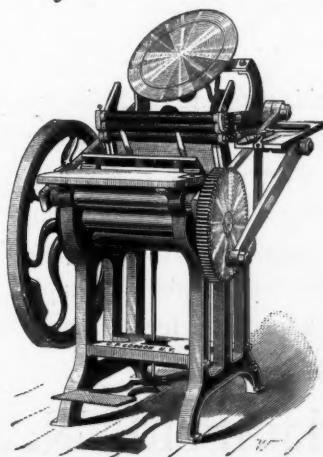
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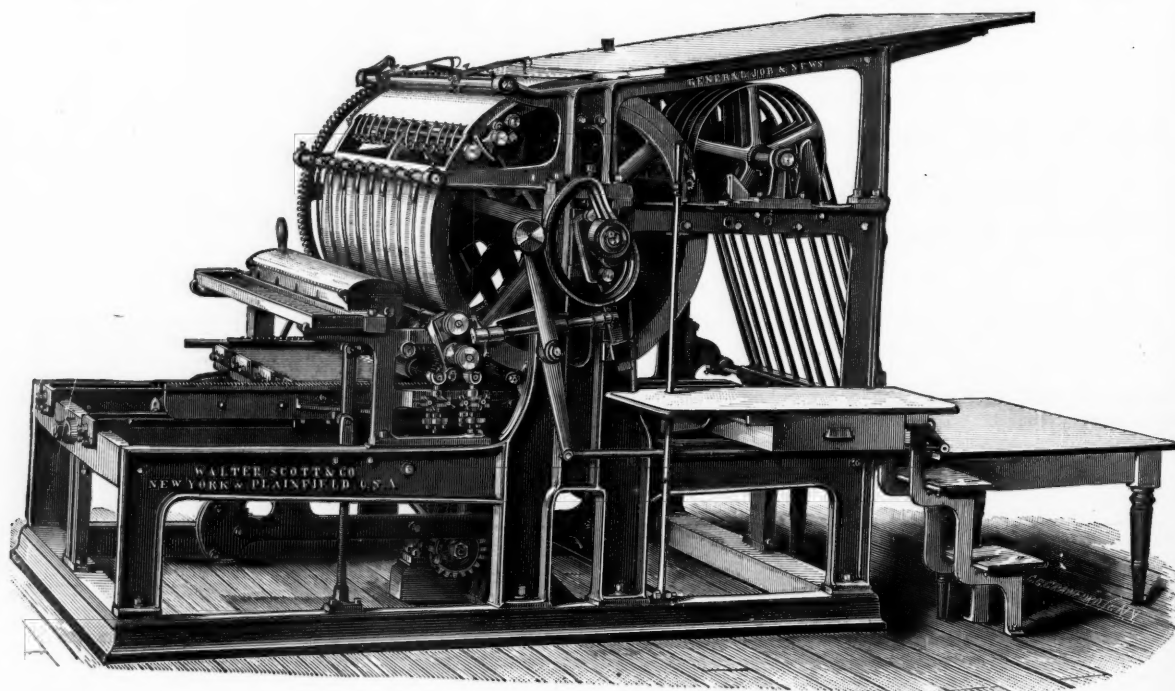
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1885.

THE law cheapening postage by increasing the weight of letters to one ounce for the single rate, is giving token of its influence in the orders manufacturers are now receiving. Light weight papers have heretofore had the preference over the heavy ones to avoid double postage, but now the tendency is setting toward the heavy papers, which of course, are greatly to be preferred.

SHALL THERE BE A COMMON STANDARD?

IT will no doubt gratify our readers to learn that the efforts put forth from time to time by THE INLAND PRINTER, to secure the adoption of a recognized common standard, by our typefounders, is beginning to bear fruit; that a number of them recognizing the inevitable have wheeled into line, and that others have expressed their desire to coöperate provided uniformity of action can be secured. It also pleases us to state that our labors in this direction have received warm commendation from every section of the country, and that we are justified in claiming the change demanded is indorsed by an overwhelming majority of the employing printers of the United States. Yet it will not do to stop half way or confound things which differ. The adoption of the interchangeable or aliquot system, by which each body in the same foundry will bear a definite relation to other bodies in the same foundry, though a step in the right direction, should not be mistaken for a systematic attempt to adopt a *uniform* standard of body and height, the attainment of which harmony is the desideratum of the hour. In brief, what is wanted is that each foundry should cease to be a law unto itself to the detriment and annoyance of the trade at large, and the adoption of a universal standard by which an order for the same size and style of type, divided among and furnished by a dozen different makers could be safely mixed, because they would match exactly with each other in *face, lining, depth and width*. To bring about this result manufacturers must be convinced that printers are in earnest; and when so convinced the difficulties about which we hear so much, and to which we have so frequently referred, if they do not entirely disappear will at least be shorn of half their terrors. That there are obstacles in the way we do not deny; that the proposed changes would be attended with temporary inconvenience and pecuniary sacrifice we also admit, but we insist the end would justify the means, and that more cogent arguments are required than those heretofore advanced to convince printers that their request is either impracticable or unreasonable. The same objections and arguments were used some years ago against the adoption of what is now known as the Whitworth standard for screws, by which a *uniform thread* was secured, though results have proven the wisdom of the action taken. In fact no reform has been or will be obtained without sacrifice, but when the object sought for is the "greatest good to the greatest number" selfish individual interests must eventually succumb.

What, for example, would be the value of a quadrant to a navigator in a hundred-day voyage, whose measurement varied as much from a correct standard as what are supposed to be the same sizes of type manufactured by our foundries do? Taking the pica, the sixth of an inch, as the supposed-to-be recognized standard, what justification can be offered for the variation of one and one-half lines in a measurement of twelve inches, or in ten inches of brevier a variation of from ninety-one to ninety-five lines, and in minion from one hundred to one hundred and seven? Is there no valid cause for complaint in such discrepancies, and if there is must the "whatever is, is right" explanation be accepted as satisfactory? And

now that the agitation is proving effective and changes are being made, is it not the path of wisdom to insist that they shall be uniform in character and made for all time? The following figures speak for themselves, and show that in one direction at least the changes so far effected have been for the better. Under the interchangeable system the following are the averages for the foundries named: Johnson foundry, six picas, measure $\frac{996}{1000}$ of an inch; Marder, Luse & Co., $\frac{996\frac{1}{2}}{1000}$; Central Typefoundry, $\frac{996\frac{1}{2}}{1000}$, making a variation of but one three-thousandth part of an inch between the products of Marder, Luse & Co. and the Central, whereas under the old system the measurement of the last named was $1\frac{2}{3}$, certainly a material difference.

The question as to *how* the reform can be made effective, or what standard shall be adopted, as well as the arrangement of details, is one which the typefounders themselves must decide. A national convention called for this purpose and in the right spirit would be very apt to solve the problem, however, though we regret to state that those who are most persistent in their opposition are the greatest sinners. This is plain talk, but it is just the kind of talk needed to convince those who turn a deaf ear to the demands of reason. The *will* and *won't* autocrats must be made to realize there is a power behind the throne; that it takes two to make a bargain; that their dicta are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, irrevocable; and that if argument fails to convince, a withdrawal of patronage may, perhaps, bring them to a realizing sense of the situation.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THE growing importance attached in Great Britain and Continental Europe to the value of a technical education, and the means adopted to secure it, are in striking contrast to the apathy, to use no harsher phrase, manifested by those most deeply interested on this side of the Atlantic, so far, at least, as its operation relates to the great bulk of the industrial population. Under existing circumstances, the wonder is not that we have so few qualified, intelligent workmen, but that we have so many. As a rule, those who come to the front as kings among their fellows, do so, not because of the prevailing slipshod system, but in spite of it; and we have neither patience nor sympathy with those loud-mouthed professional ranters, who, to gratify a morbid, national vanity, even at the expense of truth, are eternally prating about the superiority and achievements of the American mechanic, while by their opposition or neglect they are throwing cold water on the project to instill into the rising generation the necessity for and benefits to be derived from the enforcement of an *intelligent, thorough, scientific, industrial training*, and to devise ways and means for putting the same into practical effect.

The following syllabus, of the city and guilds of London Institute, for its examinations in printing, to be held next May, will give our readers some idea of the character, scope, and thoroughness with which these investigations are conducted. Candidates will present themselves for certificates in typography or lithography at their option. In typography the examination in the ordinary grades will

consist of a paper of questions on the subject; the written examination will include questions founded on such subjects as the following:

1. **TYPOGRAPHY.—Composing:** The various sizes of type in use, and their mutual relation; tools and appliances used by the compositor; casting off manuscript copy; casting up the number of types in a sheet; estimating the relative labor value of the same sized page in different types; arrangement of pages of matter on an imposing surface; method of measuring margin, arranging the furniture, and locking up; punctuation; arrangement of title pages and other displayed matter; peculiar accents and signs in use, and their meaning; composing and distributing by machinery; mechanical quoins and other means of fastening type in chase.

Press and Machine Work: The various kinds of hand presses in use; the regulation of pressure; the tympan, frisket, and blanket; making register; treadle machines; various kinds of rollers, their composition, mode of manufacture, and treatment in hot or cold weather; composition and properties of typographic inks, black and colored; effect of some metals on colored ink; various kinds of power-driven machines, platen, single cylinder, and perfecting; classes of work best suited for each; making ready of wood cuts; defects incidental to machine work, such as slurring and pitching off; their cause and remedy; schemes of imposition for laying down stereotype plates; qualities of paper best suited for illustrated and other work; sizes of paper; mode of treatment before and after printing; leaf metals, bronzes, and dusting colors.

Warehouse: Sizes of paper; relative weight; special qualities for different purposes; sizes of cards; hot and cold pressing; hot and cold rolling; position of signatures.

Just exactly the kind of questions the ability to master and to satisfactorily answer which not only distinguish the dolt from the intelligent, painstaking student, but which are calculated to develop the material of which the aspirant for future honors is composed, and which are as apropos and essential in Chicago, St. Louis or New York, as in Dublin, London or Edinburgh. It is true we may lack the same opportunities which these schools of technique present, but it should also be remembered that where there's a will there's generally a way.

In Switzerland and many other parts of Europe, journeymen printers' associations have been formed for the express purpose of reading papers and explaining technical questions relating to the trade. Diversity of opinion leads to intelligent discussion, while the ambitious learner listens with profit to the instructions of his superiors, often obtaining information, at a single meeting, which, under other circumstances, would require a year of patient, practical experience to secure. Now what others are doing and have done in this direction we certainly can do, and with equal advantage. For example, what obstacle stands in the way of a progressive, *qualified* printer opening an evening school of instruction in this and other cities, at a comparatively trifling cost to the attendant, with no other implements than a sponge, chalk and blackboard? Nothing but indifference. There are scores, aye hundreds, of apprentices and journeymen in this and many other localities who would find time and money thus expended a more profitable investment than that spent in the pool room, the theater, the saloon or the dance hall, or the many frivolous amusements which now demand so much of their attention. How many pertinent questions could be asked and answered; how many invaluable explanations and instructions given especially

to the victim of the vicious *department* system, on the proper display of job work, the judicious use of embellishments, when and where required, symmetry, character of type adapted to a certain class of work, make-ups, arrangement of colors, margins and many other suggestions which present themselves to the intelligent reader, which would be out of character in his daily routine work? Of course compulsory attendance could not be enforced, but the tares would be divided from the wheat. Those who were really anxious to acquire a thorough mastery of their trade, and those who labored under disadvantageous surroundings, but were anxious to improve their condition, would have an opportunity to prove their faith by their works, and those who neglected or refused to avail themselves of such advantages would have no justifiable cause of complaint if they were left in the background.

There is certainly nothing impracticable in these suggestions, and we hope ere long to announce that in certain quarters at least they have been carried into practical effect.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

FROM the report of the proceedings of the thirty-third annual session of the International Typographical Union, we learn that during the past year eighteen new charters have been granted and five surrendered, and that the total membership amounts to sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-three. The receipts of the subordinate unions for the year ending April 30, 1885, were \$55,880, and the per capita tax paid to the International \$6,473.20. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-three members were admitted by initiation, and seven thousand and six by card, while the withdrawals by card amounted to seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; twelve hundred and forty were expelled and suspended, and two hundred and twenty deaths occurred. The number of unions in good standing amounted to one hundred and seventy-four; \$3,382 were paid as salaries, at a cost of 18 cents to each member enrolled; forty-five strikes were reported, of which sixteen were successful, ten non-successful, and the balance have either been compromised or are still pending. The reports of the several officers are very comprehensive, able documents. In referring to the apprentice system, in his annual address, President Witter uses the following language:

This subject will be recognized by all as an old acquaintance. At each session it is introduced, as a preliminary, it would seem, to the postponement of its consideration. In its scope it is one of the most important questions affecting the trade, and, it must be added, altogether the most difficult. Given a proper system of apprenticeship, and as a result competency as a requisite for union membership, and a long step will have been taken in the solution of the problem on which we are engaged. It will be remembered that it was long after the permanent organization of this body before the adoption of the present law. Of the operation of that law it is to be said that it prescribes a term of service. If it is the practice in any union to require, as well, qualifications in the applicant for membership, the example is an exception to the general rule. It is a common complaint on the part of the employers, especially the proprietors of book and job offices, that the union, by the acceptance of inferior printers as members, and requiring them to receive the regular scale, puts a premium on incompetency. The reply that such persons are taken into the

union in self-protection is valuable chiefly as a retort, but to such as are willing to pay fair prices for good work it is not convincing. The number of this class of employers is larger than many suppose, and if the signs are to be credited is increasing. The question demands careful consideration from this convention whether there shall be an effort on the part of the craft to check this evil, and to make membership in a typographical union both a certificate of capability and a badge of honor. To await legislative enactments such as govern the apprenticeship system of European countries will be equivalent to an indefinite postponement. We must act for ourselves, and should do so at this session. Many regulations are now enforced by unions that once seemed impracticable. I am convinced that if you will enact a law requiring subordinate unions to appoint boards of examiners, charged with the duty of passing not only on the qualifications of candidates for membership, but also on the qualifications of boys applying for service as apprentices, you will receive the coöperation of many employers, and that within a few years the good results may become manifest.

THE rage for illustrations by cheap, unsightly, and unmeaning cuts has assumed the form of an epidemic, and like every other new-fangled notion we suppose it will have to run its course. Why journals with a reputation at stake allow their columns to be disgraced with these caricatures can only be accounted for on the supposition that it is better to bend to than face the blast. But a sillier piece of nonsense was never indulged in by sensible people. Some of the specimen sheets received, and we suppose we get our share of them, seem to be etchings copied from the walls of an insane asylum—the productions of idiots, fit only to be circulated among idiots. Yet this is a free country, and we suppose there is no law to prevent a man or a class of men making fools of themselves if they so desire.

IT is rumored that Mr. John Oberly, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, will succeed Morton McMichel, as marshal of the District of Columbia. If a change is to be made we do not believe the president could make a more felicitous appointment, or one which would give more general satisfaction to the country at large. Mr. Oberly is a gentleman of recognized executive ability and unquestioned integrity, who commands the respect of those with whom he is brought into contact, and combines in a preëminent manner the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*.

THE quantity and value of British paper exports continue to increase. During the month of July last there was exported 70,718 cwt. of paper valued at \$2,422,000, as compared with 61,178 cwt. valued at \$612,590, in the corresponding month of last year. The volume of the foreign trade also shows a corresponding increase, namely, from 425,953 cwt. in 1884 to 484,518 cwt. in 1885.

BUSINESS continues to brighten, and the reports we receive from all parts of the country are of an encouraging character. The most cheering sign of the times is that business men neither expect nor desire a boom, but are content with a healthy, legitimate increase in the volume of trade. They prefer to build one story on bed rock than half a dozen on speculation. They are right.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

FOR the guidance of those about engaging in the job printing business, ten suggestions are offered. How closely they are to be followed, let each one decide for himself.

1. In buying printing machinery let the first desideratum be cheapness. It is absurd to pay \$250 for a job press when one of the same size can be bought for half that. True, the cheap one may be a cast-iron concern, likely to break in a short time, and certain to spring in a vital part, resulting in miserably poor work; but no matter, it will be good enough, and the difference in cost will be so much saved. The small matter of repairs is not worth taking into account.

2. Bear in mind that the talk about buying type from the old, reliable and well known foundries is all bosh. Anyone can make type; it doesn't take years of experiment to get the business of typesetting down fipe, and the prices asked by foundries are exorbitant. A little pains may discover some concern willing to sell type equal to the best (?) at a few cents per pound less than regular prices. True, the type is likely to prove soft, poorly made stuff, and will soon wear out, but what of it? No right-thinking man is willing to encourage typefounders in their extortion.

3. As far as possible, buy second-hand type and machinery. It may not do as good work as new, but customers are ignorant of such matters, and will not know the difference.

4. It is absurd to buy high-priced inks. Why use \$3-ink on a job when 50-cent ink will answer? It will probably look dull and gray, not dry properly, off-set, and appear as if daubed on with a stick; but surely no reasonable man could object to such little defects as these.

5. After the plant is in place, paraphrase the old Quaker's advice, and "Get business, at a profit, if thee can, but—get business." Never let a job go by because someone else bids low; cut under. Of course, there may be a loss on the job, but someone else will be prevented from making a profit on it, and anything is a help that hurts a competitor.

6. In estimating on a job, never mind about casting up the copy, or carefully measuring up the job; it is a waste of time, for a guess will come near enough. And as for the paper, it is not at all necessary to know its exact cost. Guess at it; can't miss it much, and if an error should be made the wrong way, why, just give the customer a poorer grade or lighter weight of paper than he ordered. He will not know the difference, and if he does it is easy to swear up and down that the thin, cheap stuff is what he selected. A good customer may be lost thereby, but better so than not get a profit out of every job.

7. Of all schemes to get business, this is most successful: when asked for an estimate, bid low, cut down the price enough to make sure of getting the job; then after it is partly in type, go around to the customer with a tear in the eye and a whine in the voice, and tell him a mistake was made in estimating, and ask him to increase the

price. Maybe he will give the increase, and maybe he will kick the applicant downstairs for his impudence and bad faith.

8. After a job has been taken too cheap, and it is found necessary to do it at little or no profit, it is preposterous to take any pains with it—anything is good enough—rush 'er out! Put in poor paper, cheap ink, and let the apprentices set it up, thereby reduce the cost. The job will be a disgrace to the office, and disgust the customer, but it serves him right; he ought to have known the job could not be done at the price the printer himself offered. Let the customer pay for the printer's mistakes—that's just, that's fair, that's right.

9. It is ridiculous to make any effort to keep promises as to time a job will be finished. If a man says a large sum depends upon his getting a job by a certain day, don't hesitate to promise that he shall have it, even if positive it will be impossible to keep the promise. This course will cause vexation and loss to customers, but pshaw! what is that to the printer? If a customer is so foolish as to take his work elsewhere just because of little things like that, he is well rid of.

10. After nearly all customers have been driven away by such efforts to make an "honest" living, there still remains a way to get even with the world for ruining the business. Buy all the stock possible on credit, do work at any price—it can be afforded when nothing but promises is paid for stock; cut prices down to where if the office makes nothing, no one else will—there's comfort and consolation in that; plead poverty, and on one pretext and another, put off the men on pay-day with a small fraction of their wages, that will help cheapen cost of work, and make them work harder for the success of their employer; get all possible from all who are foolish enough to give credit; then, when credit is exhausted, and the office covered with all the mortgages deception and false representation can pile upon it, gather all the cash possible, and

"Fold your tent like the Arab,
And as silently steal away."

And if these ten suggestions have been carefully followed every honest citizen will give a sigh of relief that the town is rid of such a man, while the victim of misfortune (?) will not be likely ever to acquire a "cheek" colossal enough to enjoy visiting the place again.

SPECIMEN OF JAPANESE WOOD ENGRAVING.

THE accompanying cut is printed from the original engraving. It is a page of the book entitled *Nihon Riyakushi*, volume 2, page 24, and is descriptive of the battle between Shogun or General Goshisada and Sakaugi, the rebel leader, in the reign of the Emperor Go-Dai-Go-Tenno.

The illustration is quite an old one, and is engraved in the usual Japanese style—on the flat or grain side of a board of cherry, and was imported from Yokohama, by Mr. S. W. Fallis, of Chicago, author of "Notes on Wood Engraving," now being published in *THE INLAND PRINTER*. It is an example of remarkable skill and patience when the kind of wood and tools used in its execution are taken into consideration, and while it would not be a difficult

job to cut on the *end* of wood, few, if any American engravers could equal it on the *grain* side, as this work is executed. The tools used by the Japanese wood engravers are few in number, and are simply a style of knife-blade set firmly in wooden handles. They operate on the flat side of cherry wood for all engravings, irrespective of size, but they also use the end of boxwood for small hand stamps used for business purposes. These hand stamps are very ingeniously arranged, and would be a credit to any nation both in their ingenious contrivance and the execution of the minute designs engraved on them.

Mr. Fallis has in his possession quite a number of original Japanese wood engravings, business stamps, both

IMPROVED FAST PRINTING-PRESS FOR THE FINEST CUT WORK.

THE following extract from an article in *Über Land und Meer* will, no doubt, prove of interest to our readers. The improvements used in this machine, an illustration of which is herewith given, were invented and patented in this country, and subsequently adopted by the Augsburg manufacturers, who have built similar machines for many of the leading illustrated journals throughout Germany. Its inventor, H. J. Hewitt, 27 Rose street, New York, still owns and controls the patents for this country.

We recently gave our readers an insight into the establishment of



finished and unfinished, complete set of Japanese engraving tools, proving ink and apparatus, which he will take great pleasure in showing to any parties who take an interest in this matter.

M. M. JOUSSET, president, and M. Noblet, ex-president, of the Chamber of Printers, recently waited on the minister of the interior, to urge him to accede to the petition of the holders of patents for printing whose monopoly, for which they had paid heavily, was extinguished when the press was declared free, and who now sought compensation from the state. An argument ensued, in which the minister expressed himself opposed to making any compensation, but the deputation induced him to reconsider the matter. A final answer is promised at an early date.—*Printers' Register, London.*

Über Land und Meer, and today we show the machine which each week starts our paper on its journey around the world—a machine which embodies the latest and greatest progress in the art of printing. The following illustration represents one of the three fast presses which the house of Hallberger employs in the printing of its illustrated journals.

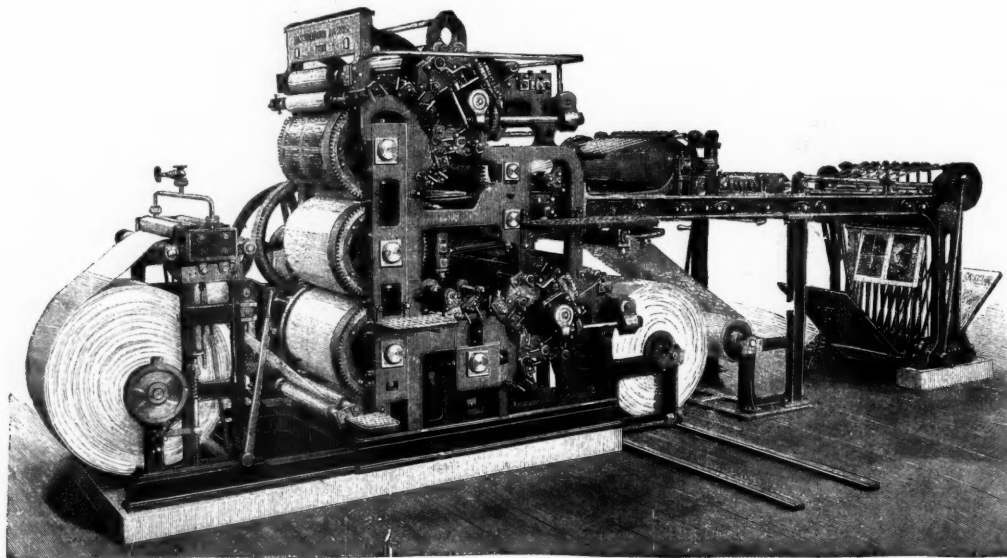
With the invention of the cylinder press by Frederick Koenig was verified the saying that the art of printing had lent wings to words. Everywhere the primitive hand press had to make way for the steam printing machine; but even this machine, since its advent in London in 1810, has itself undergone so many changes that little else remains of Koenig's invention than the principle of the cylinder. The demands of recent times for still more rapid machines has resulted in the production of presses printing from a continuous roll or web of paper, from cylinders revolving in one given direction. The first of this class of presses

(the Bullock press) was built in America. Then England followed, and there the first newspaper to make use of one was the *Times*. The Augsburg Machine Works were the first to supply Germany with them, and it was this establishment which first undertook to apply the principle of the web perfecting press (first intended for newspaper work only, where speed rather than fine work is the object sought) to book printing, in which far greater accuracy and excellence is required, and the result has been the construction of a rotary press for the highest grade of illustrated periodical publications, which meets all the requirements with the most complete success.

The building of rotary presses for printing illustrated papers was attempted as early as 1874 or 1875 in London by the *Times*, but apparently without success, as no public mention has ever been made of any favorable result. The proprietor of the London *Illustrated News* obtained better results. In 1877, an illustrated penny paper, an outgrowth of his great journal, was printed upon a rotary press which was, according to his statement, constructed by a machinist named Middleton. The first one, however, did not at all meet the higher demands of illustrated periodical printing, and, while another machine constructed on the same principle, was shown in the Paris Exposition of 1878, its work was neither in quality or quantity adequate to the needs of a largely circulated illustrated paper. A second machine, also

sheets, the printing is done while the paper is passing around the two white cylinders. The cylinder carrying the first form is placed inside and toward the center of the press, only a part of its cog-wheel and its journal being shown in the engraving. The second form is placed upon the uppermost cylinder, and is the outside or cut form. Each one of the form cylinders requires a separate inking apparatus. That of the upper one is placed to the right at the top, and the bottom one is also at the right, but inside. Each one has a fountain the whole breadth of the press in which the ink is kept, and connected with which, by appropriate mechanism, is a system of rollers for the thorough distribution of the ink and depositing it upon the forms.

The rapidity with which the impressions follow each other does not allow any time for the printing on the first side to dry, and as a consequence the freshly printed sheet coming in contact with the packing of the second cylinder would so soil it as to render clean printing absolutely impossible. To avoid this, a second roll of paper is introduced into the machine, and is drawn around the middle cylinder beneath the paper which has already been printed upon one side, and receives upon its surface all offset, thus protecting and keeping perfectly clean both the printed paper and the impression cylinder. This offset web, as it leaves the press, is wound upon a second roller, which, when full, is exchanged for the now empty roller—a very simple operation.



on exhibition at the same time, designed and built by the celebrated French machinist, P. Alauzet, could not be said to have attained the object. Its construction was undertaken long after the opening of the exposition, and too late to solve the weighty question. But the half successful attempt gave promise that the time was at hand when a press could be built which could print our illustrated periodicals more rapidly, and a conference with the proprietors of the Augsburg Machine Works resulted in the production by them of the three presses from which *Über Land und Meer* and *Die Illustrirte Welt* are today issued. As a whole and in detail, as well as in its productions, the press is the marvel of mechanic and layman.

As seen in the illustration, the web of paper leaves the roll at its right, rising to a point at the top where it passes between two hollow cylinders covered with felt and filled with steam, which serve to dampen the paper as may be necessary, the small hand wheel seen above these cylinders regulating the supply of steam. After leaving these cylinders the paper descends sloping toward the right, and passes through two highly polished cylinders for the purpose of recalendering. After this it passes under the lowest of the three large cylinders of the press, winds itself in the shape of an "S" toward the outside and over the middle cylinder, and leaves the press in an almost horizontal line, after having been printed on both sides, and is then cut into

The machines print on first-class cut work, from 3,500 to 4,000 sheets per hour upon both sides, a rate of production from twenty-eight to thirty-two times as great as was possible upon the old-fashioned hand press, which was capable of printing not more than 250 copies upon one side in the same time. On common work its capacity is from 10,000 to 15,000 impressions per hour.

CRYSTALLINE-COATED CARDBOARD.

The earlier cards of this kind were made by coating a surface of the sized card with a thin layer of acetate of lead (sugar of lead). This was open to the serious objection of being poisonous, and other salts that crystallize readily were substituted for it. Such salts are the sulphate of magnesium (epsom salt), acetate of sodium and sulphate of tin. Either of these will give a handsome crystalline coating on sized paper. It is said that a beautiful, bright mother-of-pearl coating may be put on paper or wood by mixing a very concentrated cold solution of common table salt with dextrine, and laying the thinnest possible coating of this liquid on the surfaces to be decorated, with the aid of a broad, soft brush. The dextrine, being a very adhesive substance, causes the coating to adhere firmly to wood and paper. If it be desired to secure the same effect on glass, it can be made permanent by laying over it a coating of shellac varnish.—*Manufacturer.*

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.AMERICAN SYSTEM OF
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

12A, 24a, PICA. (12 Points Standard Measure.)

\$2.85.

8A, 16a, GREAT PRIMER. (16 Points Standard Measure.)

\$3.75.

»»»THOU WINDY WIND»»»

◦ Thou art not so unkind as Man's ◦
Ingratitude; ◦ thy ◦ tooth

12345 ◦ Art Not Seen ◦ 67890

»»»FINE ORATION»»»

Fellow ◦ Citizens, ◦ Do ◦ your

2 duty and Drink 4

MARDER, LUSE & CO.
Type ◦ Founders, ◦ Electrotypers,
»»»And ◦ Dealers ◦ in◦»»»
Printers' Supplies of all kinds,
»»»139 ◦ W ◦ 141 ◦ MONROE ◦ STREET,◦»»»
◦ ◦ ◦ Chicago, Ill. ◦ ◦ ◦

6A, 12a.

DOUBLE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.)

\$4.50.

»»»SWEET NIGHTINGALE»»»

Singing ◦ so ◦ Cheerfully ◦ in ◦ Shady ◦ Grove ◦ at
18 Evening Tide. 94

4A, 8a.

DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.)

\$6.50.

»»»»GRAND PRIZE»»»»

4 Every Fourth Tuesday 8



10A.

PICA ASTRAL.

\$2.15

EVERY CLOUD HAS A SILVER LINING
 IT IS SWEET AND GLORIOUS TO DIE FOR ONE'S COUNTRY
 AND MY DEAREST FRIENDS
 \$ 1234567890 ?

8A.

Quads and Spaces, 38 cents.

THREE-LINE NONPAREIL ASTRAL.

\$2.90

WHEN ROBINS RETURN
 A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU AND ALL
 \$ 1234567890 ?

6A.

TWO-LINE PICA ASTRAL.

\$3.50

BEHOLD OUR BEAUTY
 MAY OUR REPUBLIC LIVE LONG
 \$1234567890

4A.

Quads and Spaces, 50 cents.

THREE-LINE PICA ASTRAL.

\$5.50

FRAUDULENT
 OPEN THE TRANSOM
 12345678

Cleveland Type Foundry, 147 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

ESTABLISHED 1855.



MACK BLOCK, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
BRANCH:
GILFILLAN BLOCK, St. Paul, Minn.

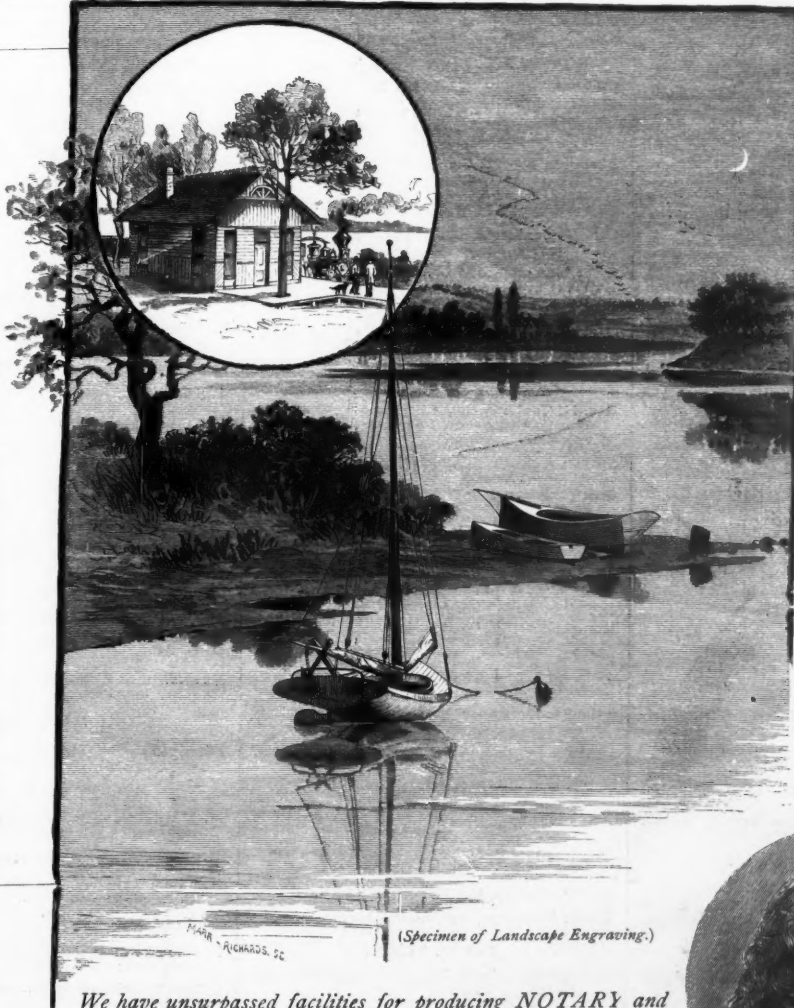
WOOD ENGRAVING.

*Book Illustrations,
Landscapes, Buildings, Machinery
Portraits, Maps,
Catalogue Work of all kinds,
Patented Articles,
etc., etc.*

METAL ENGRAVING.

*Seals, Steel Stamps,
Lettering on Jewelry and
Silverware, Door-Plates, Badges,
Metals, Calling Cards,
Wedding Invitations,
Rubber Stamps,
etc., etc.*

WE produce Cuts and Electrotypes by the processes of WOOD ENGRAVING, Relief-Line Engraving, or Photo-Engraving, and are enabled to furnish all kinds of work in the best manner and by the cheapest process.



(Specimen of Landscape Engraving.)

WE employ none but skilled workmen in the various departments of our business, and shall be glad to submit specimens, estimates and designs of all classes of work mentioned.

We have unsurpassed facilities for producing NOTARY and LODGE SEALS, plain or with appropriate devices; and solicit correspondence with Secretaries of Agricultural and other Societies in regard to getting up Badges and Medals in Gold, Silver, Bronze, or other metals.

MARR & RICHARDS,

Engravers on Wood and Metal,

MACK BLOCK, MILWAUKEE, WIS. } —OR— { GILFILLAN BLOCK, ST. PAUL, MINN.



(Specimen of Portrait Engraving.)

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 169-171 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 86-88 Dearborn street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Chase Thorn, 163 State street, corner Monroe, Chicago.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-fed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Insetting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

IMPOSING STONES.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 Rose St., New York; 56 Franklin St., Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 51 Beekman street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

LETTER FILES AND FILE GOODS.

The Globe Files Co., Cincinnati. All kinds of filing appliances.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301-303 North Second street, St. Louis.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Graham Paper Co., 217-219 North Main street, St. Louis.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 First avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Dealer in roller composition and printers' supplies.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

S. Simons & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Graham & Son, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition in bulk a specialty.

D. J. Reilly & Co., 326 Pearl street, New York.

H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 200 Clark street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Dominion Typefoundry Co., Montreal, Canada. P. A. Crossby, manager. Only typefoundry in British North America. Sole agents for Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Union Typefoundry, 54-56 Franklin street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., Manufacturers of Holly-Wood Type, Borders and Reglets.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

1844.

1885.

41 Years in the Paper Trade!

THE OLD RELIABLE

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.



Nos. 173 and 175 Adams Street

CHICAGO.

We have in Stock at all times, a full and complete line of

Printers' and Publishers' Stock, Printers' Fancy Stationery,

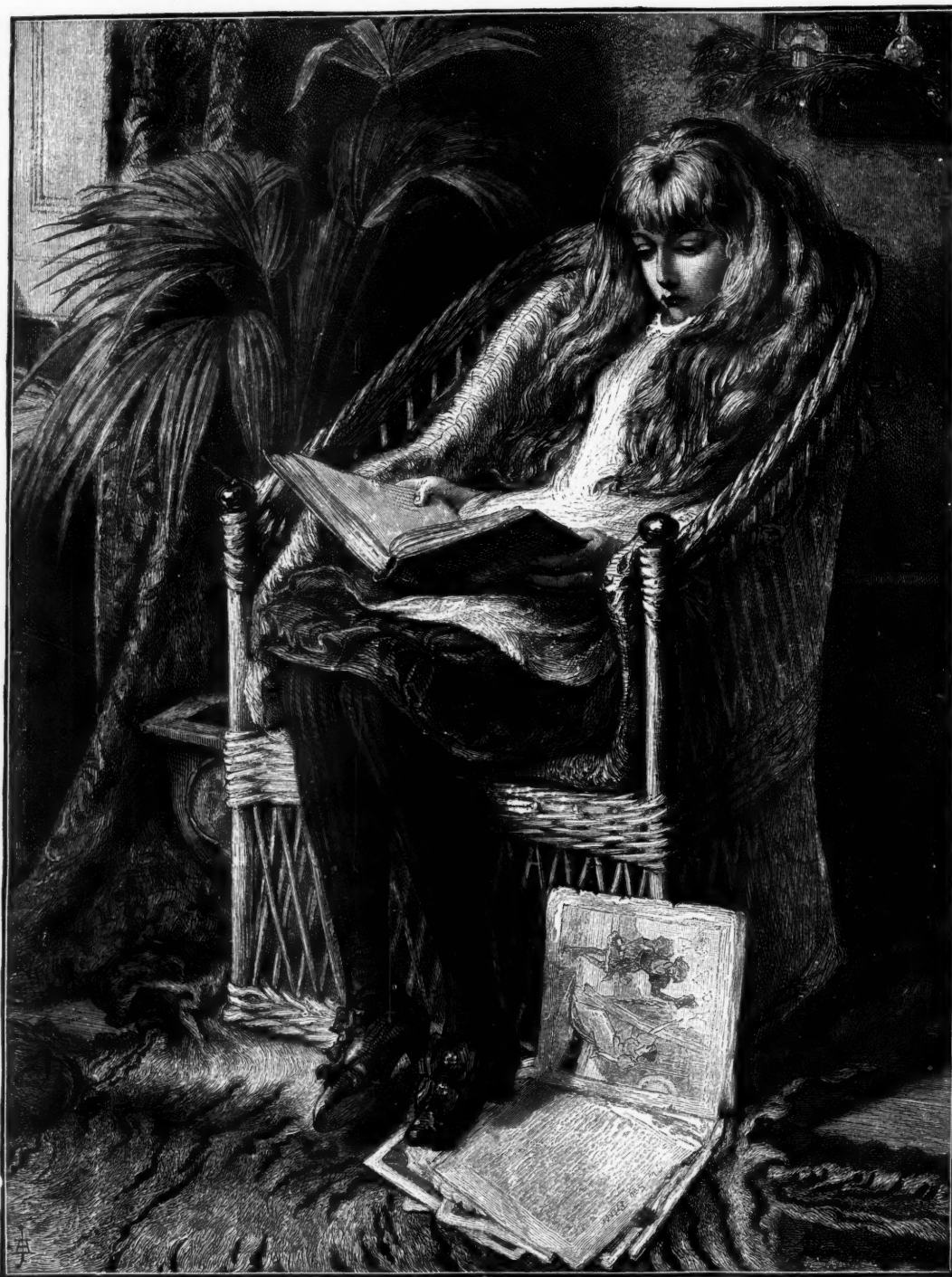
—AND—

Coarse Papers in all their great variety.

Get our Samples and Quotations before ordering elsewhere, for our manufacturing facilities are not equaled in the West, and we can SAVE YOU MONEY.

Catalogue for 1885 and 1886 just issued; send for a copy.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.



Engraved by Photo-Engraving Co., New York.

THE PAMPERED PET.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

To the Editor: PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 29, 1885.

Permit me to make a suggestion through your columns to the makers of paper cutters for printer and bookbinders. It is merely that the slot in the bed of the machine to receive the wood strip should be as wide as it is deep, so that square sticks may be used, and also that the size of the slot should be made accurately to a certain number of picas. Five line or seven line will be preferable to six line, for the latter measuring just an inch, the joiner getting out the sticks would find it difficult to get wood from his stock to work to advantage to that thickness. For five line sticks one inch stuff will serve to cut from, and for seven line, one and a quarter inch stuff will be right.

I think that any printer who has had the annoyance of getting the joiner to make his cutter sticks "a little scant of one inch and three-sixteenths" or "a lead stouter than the sample," when the sample is quite squeezed out of shape, will appreciate the force of my suggestions.

If the change I urge be made, the sticks may be ordered five line or seven line pica and that will suffice. H. W.

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORIES.

To the Editor: ADA, Ohio, October 15, 1885.

I believe the editors of the United States are duped by the publishers of the so-called newspaper directories to an amount that annually aggregates thousands of dollars. The editor is solicited for an advertisement for these directories, "full page, \$40; half page, \$25," etc., and the advertising thus gained pays for, and, no doubt, leaves a margin on publishing a large volume that is used to further the publisher's interests as an advertising agent.

While it is true, these directories are circulated among large advertisers, yet we do not believe the advertiser stops to consult the advertising pages of a directory in making up his list. If he advertises through an agent, he says, "I have five thousand dollars to invest. Submit the best list of papers in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio that such sum will get." He doesn't know or care whether his advertisement goes in the *Bungtown Blower*, whose \$25 advertisement in the directory lifts up its head imploringly, but in vain.

Why not some such firm as THE INLAND PRINTER folks print a directory? Let it contain the list of newspapers, together with other information of use to the craft, and be sold at a price within bounds of reason. While these directories are essential, yet it is not right for the profession to pay for something from which they derive no benefit. While judicious advertising pays, yet we do not consider this judicious. Do I stand alone in this view? A. W.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, October 27, 1885.

NO. 1, Vol. III., of THE INLAND PRINTER, came duly to hand, and I don't believe that I can better express the admiration of those who have seen it than by using the words employed by Henry Ward Beecher, upon receiving a copy of that superb journal, *The Aldine*. Said Mr. Beecher: "Give my love to the artist workmen;" to which we say, amen.

Business continues fair. The principal events of the past month have been the dedication of the handsome building erected by the Journeymen Bricklayers, their splendid parade, followed by a grand ball at Industrial Hall; the presentation of the resolutions passed by the I. T. U. to our honored townsman, Mr. Geo. W. Childs; the continuation of the Novelties Exhibition, which will close on Saturday next; the opening of an honorary roll of membership by Pressmen's Union No. 4, and the placing of Mr. Childs' name as No. 1; also, the quiet and unostentatious manner in which he was presented with the handsomely-framed certificate of the same; the great improvement made in the appearance

of *Press and Paper*, a journal similar in appearance to Vol. I. of THE INLAND PRINTER. It is devoted principally to the paper trade, of which it is a very able exponent.

The employes of the National Bureau of Engraving at Burlington are to have a grand ball Thanksgiving Eve. We assure all who can make it convenient to attend, a hearty welcome. C. W. M.

FROM MISSOURI.

To the Editor:

MEXICO, Mo., October 26, 1885.

The *Intelligencer* news and job office of this city burned last Wednesday morning at one o'clock. Mr. S. B. Cook, who lately purchased the office from Col. J. E. Hutton, lost about \$6,000; his insurance amounted to \$3,800. The daily and weekly *Intelligencer* are now being issued in a reduced form from the *Ledger* office, but will soon be published in their usual forms, Mr. Cook having purchased an entirely new outfit, consisting mainly of a Cranston steam press, a quarter-medium Peerless jobber, and a three-horse-power engine. It is said that R. M. White, of the *Ledger*, will use water as a motive power in his establishment after the completion of the new water works in this city. Offices here are busy, but have sufficient help. H. A. K.

ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

LONDON, October 10, 1885.

"Bad, very bad, indeed," is how the secretary of the London Compositors' Society characterizes the printing trade in the metropolis during the past month. "We have been paying considerably over £200 a week to our unemployed members, and our quarter's expenditure has exceeded our receipts by nearly £70. We hoped for a fairly good time, considering the new registrations, but have been disappointed."

A last look around at the International Inventions Exhibition was indulged in a few days before the closing of that most instructive and scientific resort of thousands of every nationality's sightseers. Numbers thronged all day around the *Graphic*, *Illustrated London News* and *Art Journal* machines and stands while such, with many other exhibits of interest to the craft, were in full swing. Onlookers had here a chance of witnessing the care exercised in the production of the last named paper's fine art engravings; also the splendid and true working of the mighty improvements on the old hand press.

Besides typewriters, typesetters, the various processes of paper-making, etc., etc., the paintings and pictures in close proximity to the first mentioned weeklies seemed to attract a good deal of attention. Some time since the *Graphic* issued occasionally a number of "Types of Beauty," principally to the artist alone. For several years has the writer studied beauty in every form, hundreds of representations have been gazed upon, but until last December a beau ideal had not been found or fixed upon.

With the arrival of THE INLAND PRINTER last Christmas came also the plate, entitled "An Ideal Head." Never before had a countenance, the features of which so softly melted into one another, so intelligent, withal innocent, been gazed upon by him who has the honor of acting as the correspondent of Chicago's unique on this side of the Atlantic. I have yet to come across a more excellently engraved portrait that will beat the high-class work of the Photo-Engraving Company, of New York.

Sign writers and those jobbing painters, whose employment sometimes consists in inscribing names, addresses and remarks at the bidding of tradesmen, would do well to cultivate a slight knowledge of the art of punctuation. Most of us have heard the remark of one of the class just mentioned who, when asked why he put a comma between each letter in a name, replied that he "thought those curly little cues were put in for ornament;" and convenient with his remark may be adduced the following specimen of how a name and address, to be seen a few yards from the site of old Temple Bar, is punctuated by one of their number: "T,H'O-M,A:S—A.L.L.S.O.P.P. BRO'S,— F,R-U,I-T,E-R,S; &c." Evidently this gentleman was desirous of showing off his knowledge of painting.

The majority of street pedestrians when offered handbills or circulars seldom trouble themselves about taking such. So little attention,

indeed, do they pay the unoffending distributors of these advertising encyclicles that you may find your coat pocket has been unsuspectingly filled with papers, after a few hundred yards' walk, to save you the trouble of taking them. It not infrequently happens, too, that something more valuable has gone to make room for the new occupants.

But everybody, speaking seriously, should take papers of this nature when civilly asked to do so. They ought also to ask for a few more; in fact, get as many as possible. It's all good for trade; gives work and employment to hundreds. To repeat, advertisement papers gratis should never be refused.

Compositors would do well to turn an eye to Western Australia, which place is becoming less and less the immense desert that it was. There's a steady demand for types in that part of the world. Quite a small company embarked for that place from the north of England a few weeks ago.

When, about two years ago, a few compositors were required at the Cape, it was asked of them to pay their own fares and all expenses. Of course, many who were without a little cash had to stay at home, if unable to borrow. Employers would find it eventuated in their favor to, if not pay their fare, promise a small bonus after a certain time of satisfactory workmanship had elapsed.

Comment has for some time been made in the trade journals on the scarcity of newspapers in Russia when compared with the United States sheets. It would be as well to notice, at the same time, the difference between the United Kingdom and the States as regards the support given by the peoples of the two countries to their class papers. A reference to any newspaper directory of the world will soon convince one of the number and superiority of America's issues when contrasted to the small amount of said articles printed in Great Britain.

PRINTERIAN.

UNIFORM TYPE BODIES.

To the Editor:

CINCINNATI, November 2, 1885.

The time is nearly here when the printer may exclaim, "Eureka!" and congratulate himself and the trade in general that he no longer has the small, yet the very consequential differences in the type bodies of the various foundries to contend with. Nearly all the prominent and influential foundries have adopted the bodies of the point system, some taking whole gamut, while others have taken the principle ones only, the latter perhaps with the intention of going into the system gradually. It only remains for the printer now to do his share of the reforming; namely, to root out of his office all type which does not justify with the bodies of the uniform system. The foundries are going to great expense in the changing of molds and making of new ones, refitting of matrices, recasting of their old faces, etc., and they are entitled to the hearty coöperation of the users of type in their efforts to bring about uniformity.

It is certainly to the interest of all printers who buy new type, both Roman and jobbing letter, to have it cast according to the point scale of sizes. Every font they buy of the old bodies will tend to keep back the millennium, and aid in keeping up the present confusion and diversity in type bodies. Of course, in buying an entirely new outfit, the intelligent, wide-awake and economical printer will admit no types, borders, rules, leads, furniture, etc., into his office which are not in exact accordance with the uniform standard. The printer now no longer has the excuse he used to have, that the foundry he deals with cannot furnish him with the point or Didot (or interchangeable, or justifiable, or labor-saving, or aliquot, or what-not) bodies. That excuse held good when there was but one foundry using the system; but now, since the system is nearly universal, he need have no fear his founder cannot supply him. If stringently requested he will make the proper molds, should he not have them, and cast type for you on the point bodies.

If there is any disposition on the part of foundries not yet in the new ring, to oppose the system or to ridicule it, it is believed that they can easily be brought into line by the customers' demanding that their purchases of new type be all made on the proper system. A disposition on the part of the printer to insist on proper bodies, will have more effect on the foundries than many columns of advice to them in trade journals. Therefore, I direct my advice to the printer and tell

him to ask for the point bodies, and positively refuse to take any other. That is the quickest way to settle the matter and bring about the desideratum.

Not only as regards the bodies, but in the matter of the thickness of the letters, of the figures and points especially, so that they be uniform and of some definite proportion to the body, should the purchaser be strenuous in insisting. There is no reason why the figures of a job font should be of ten different thicknesses, as they often are. Roman figures have long been cast on a regular thickness, or set, as I believe the foundries call it, which usually is an en, and sometimes $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{5}{8}$ of an em. Why not have the jobbing figures on those or some other regular proportion of the body? It is only because we printers are too timid to insist upon and demand that they be cast as they should be. And why should only Roman points bear a definite relation to the size of the body, generally on an en or 3-to-em body? Only because we don't make the founder furnish us jobbing points in the same or other regular proportions to the body. That's why I say, insist, demand, make the founder toady a little to you, instead of you to him.

If this is done with a vim, some day we can also demand other desirable reforms in the thicknesses of the different letters of the alphabet. There is much room for improvement in that respect, but I shall not now dilate upon that matter. The self-spacing type is coming somewhere near the proper thing, but yet it has its defects, the greatest one being its restriction to certain widths of the column. In addition to uniformity in type bodies and the thickness of points and figures, the thing also to insist on is, that the founder cast type so that we can line one size with another with the use of the common one and two point, 12 to pica or 6 to pica, leads. A few series are cast that way, but not enough of them by a great deal. There are comparatively few series where caps of one are not used as small caps of another size. We do not want to be forever compelled to use cardboard and paper for justification, and that is why we must "kick," and "kick" hard, too. Make the foundries realize for once in their lives that they exist to furnish us with what we need in the way of type, and that we are not merely made to act as feeders to them, to whom they can sell whatever they have a mind to unload on us.

While I think of it, the attempt of a certain foundry to introduce what it calls "unit" bodies deserves mention, but not of a laudable kind. It is very little short of idiotic to attempt to introduce such a system when the point or 12-to-pica system is so firmly grounded in the United States, and when so many foundries are already casting type on it. This venturesome foundry divides the pica into eight parts, instead of twelve, and calls each part a unit. Thus nonpareil is 4 units; a sort of a bastard body between minion and brevier is called 5 units; 3-line excelsior is called 6 units, and another bastard between long primer and small pica is called 7 units. Then we have 9 units, a sort of bastard English, and 10, 14 and 18 units, all bastards, justifying with nothing either in the old or the new systems.

As there seems to be no reason to be dissatisfied with the point, or 1 to 12 pica system, and as there is nothing commendable in the units, I am totally at a loss why such a venture is made. The foundry can certainly not hope that its system will either be copied or thought of by other foundries. As I am not afraid that the unit bodies will gain favor anywhere, I shall waste no more paper on them. But I would advise that foundry to drop them like a hot poker, and come into the ring with the sensible foundries and the only sensible system.

In conclusion, I heartily commend the action of a foundry which lately adopted the uniform standard, namely, that of calling the bodies by the number of points in them instead of by the old names: thus 24-point instead of double pica, 18-point instead of 3-line nonpareil, 12-point for pica, 10-point for long primer. It gives the printer, and especially the apprentice, a better idea of the relative proportions of one size to another, than the old names did. In my devil days I often wondered why a certain type should be called by such an odd name as long primer, another by a still odder one, small pica, a third brevier, etc. It didn't strike me as at all sensible. The new names are as simple as the addition table, will be as easily learnt, and their greater fitness be more appreciable to every one. I make a motion that all foundries adopt the new style of nomenclature. It will be the best way to avoid confusion, and distinguish their old and the new system. At present

the same body is called by one foundry bourgeois, by another 3-line excelsior, by another nonpareil-and-a-half, and finally by another 9-point, which latter, in my humble opinion, is just exactly the proper name, and the one that all should accept.

Yours, for uniformity,

A JOB COMPOSITOR.

THE ADAMS PRESS.

To the Editor :

PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1885.

The article in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER relative to improvements made upon the bed and platen presses as adapted to jobwork, and Mr. McNamara's references to the Adams press in the September number, seem to call for a little further explanation of the merits of the latter press, which is of the bed and platen order. In submitting the following, I desire to disclaim any pretensions as to originality for the ideas therein contained, but rather to give an experience, gleaned from observations made during the time I have been employed at the business, and which embraces the different usages as practiced by as many different offices, for all will agree that every office has its peculiarities, at least they have in this section of the country.

Mr. McNamara, in speaking of the Adams press, uses these words :

It was an American production, and capable of excellent work of such a class as it was suitable for ; but that it was ever used for newspaper work can be accounted for only on the grounds that cylinders were as yet incomplete and unsatisfactory, and printers had not sufficient experience with them to produce good work, and the further fact of the fear of injury to type, and consequent prejudice existing. To print a folio newspaper on such a press, it was necessary to cut the head rules to admit strings to pass down beside every alternate column rule to sustain the sheet, and often a wire was strung across the first page under the head to which the strings were fastened. A quarto was printed by running one string next the two column rules on the pages at the back of the form, while the nippers were depended on to sustain the opposite edge. It was essential to have paper in proper condition ; if too wet it tore and adhered to the form or tympan, clogging the rollers ; if too dry, it wrinkled or blurred and was difficult to deliver from the frisket to the fly. Notwithstanding all the trouble occasioned, this press was, and still continues, quite a favorite among the printers of the East.

Mr. McNamara, in speaking of the past, gives, no doubt, a faithful history of troubles connected with this press, but I desire to take issue with the remarks quoted as regards the present. I believe the Adams press is adapted to all classes of work, for there are offices in this city in which no other press is used, which do work that cannot be surpassed. The days of damp paper seem to be, except in occasional instances, past, and we find little difficulty in printing everything dry, which gives the work a sharper impression, and preserves the surface of the paper. We find no difficulty in printing folio newspapers dry, and simply have to cut one column rule on the side nearest the blow, and as this is generally where the advertisements come, it is scarcely noticeable ; and this, too, on a sheet 29 by 43. Pressmen here, feel that when they get a newspaper on that they have a great "snap," and as a soft tympan is used on this class of work, it only takes a few minutes to put on the forms and go ahead. That pressmen formerly had difficulty with this class of work on the Adams press, necessitating the use of so many strings through the form, was occasioned by their not looking in the proper place, seems more than probable. Does it not seem plausible that their ink was too stiff and only needed a little lubricating to make it release the sheet as soon as the impression was taken ? On a quarto I have as yet to see anyone use strings, and I have seen considerable.

A few more points in connection with this press. All will agree that injury to type is, on this press, reduced to a minimum. The ink fountain, as Mr. McNamara in a former article says, permits of a line of ink being delivered evenly over the form, but some one will say that this is not desirable where parts of a form require more ink than other parts do. Very true, but we get over this difficulty by using strips of tin, which we draw across the fountain where it is desired to be light, and the brayers which run on the inking cylinder take enough from the heavy parts to make the correct color. Some offices, however, use the thumb-screw fountain on this press the same as it is used on the cylinder. The form can be rolled as often as desired, insuring good distribution for extra fine work. Another advantage this press has : sometimes, in printing selected pages of a book, it is desirable to have certain folios and numbers omitted for the time being. This is done by simply pasting a piece of thick paper on the frisket, so as to cover the part which it is desired to omit, and this is accomplished without injury to

the plate. Then there is the movable tympan sheet, which does away with the oiling process in backing up. On certain paper the oiling of the tympan has been found, I am told, to affect the appearance of work, for while, of course, old sheets are run through to take off the surplus oil, still there is, of course, some left, else the work would set off. The impression columns on this press are very easily adjusted, so that, if you wish a soft impression for old and worn type or plates, it requires but a half a minute to take off the impression and insert either a blanket or a good number of soft sheets of paper. Should the job be fine, cover what is known as the drawer, with manila tympan paper, wet it, and it will draw up as tight as a drum, insuring a dead hit for the make-ready when put in. I am told old hand-pressmen used to practice this twenty years ago. Of course, a small number of sheets are to be used on this class of work. In regulating the squeeze on this press, be careful not to go beyond what can be pulled over by hand. Should the work be illustrated, put the cuts nearest the blow, as then they do not slide over the bars of the frisket. Should it be impossible to place the cuts where I have indicated, and they seem to drag on the forward bars of the frisket, take a small piece of whalebone, about an inch and a half long, taper one end down, and glue the other end fast to the frisket bar, in the margin opposite where the smear is, and as a consequence, as soon as the impression is taken, the tapered end will spring up, and elevate the sheet above the bar.

In dealing with slurs on this press, it is, of course, necessary to avoid a baggy tympan and frisket. Some pressmen use corks, which are glued underneath the frisket bars ; others use paper bearers. Some place the latter on top, and some put them under the bars, but experience seems to favor the paper bearers on top of the bars, because corks and bearers placed underneath will only prevent slurring when they have furniture to rest on, while bearers on top seem to be effective without the rest. There are other little wrinkles which are known to individual pressmen, but which it is seldom necessary to use, and which space will not permit me to mention.

In conclusion, to my mind, the Adams press is well adapted to the general run of work, excepting where the runs reach into the hundreds of thousands, and then, of course, I would recommend the cylinder for speed. I would also recommend the cylinder for charts.

C. W. MILLER.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

A ST. LOUIS printer begs leave to inform an inquirer in a late number of THE INLAND PRINTER that a "great brevier" is made by the St. Louis Typefoundry, and is exactly two-thirds of the pica of that foundry. It is larger than their regular brevier, and is preferred to it by St. Louis printers. It is a trifle larger than Johnson's brevier.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each :

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 6, 1885.

- 327,591.—Printing Presses. Consecutive Printing Attachment for. C. Racine, Chicago, Ill.
- 327,798.—Stereotype Block. M. Joyce, Washington, D. C.
- 327,648.—Stereotype Plate and Holder. E. R. Booth, St. Louis, Mo.
- 327,857 and 327,856.—Stereotype Plate Shaving Machine. E. A. Blake, Chicago, Ill.
- 327,629.—Type Case Stand. H. Wells, Paterson, N. J.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 13, 1885.

- 328,247.—Printers' Inking Rollers. Mold for Making. J. H. Osgood, Peabody, Mass.
- 328,017.—Printers' Rule Mitering Machine. A. Filly, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 20, 1885.

- 328,465.—Printing Textile Fabrics. M. Conrad, Aschaffenburg, Germany.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 27, 1885.

- 329,369.—Printers' Dash. J. R. Cummings, Chicago, Ill.
- 329,159.—Printers' Galley. W. H. Golding, Boston, Mass.
- 328,840.—Printing Machine Type-Bed. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.
- 328,841.—Printing Machines. Sheet Delivery for Oscillating. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

BY S. P. ROUNDS.

* * Who from the humble station rose,
A printer's devil, and on the highest height
Inscribed his name in characters of light;
Whose grave is marked by no "imposing stone,"
But more imposing far—his name alone
His monument shall be; and every age
Shall bring new honors to the patriot sage;
Whose pen against the arrogance of power
Was ever used in peril's darkening hour;
Whose *Press* has "worked" for truth and right—
"Tokens" of fire in Freedom's darkest night;
Whose philosophic eye read nature's laws—
Traced the effect from preëxistent cause—
Said to the livid lightnings, "Be thou still!
Thy power shall yield to man's all-conquering will."
Whose name, new luster gaining day by day,
As the long lines of ages roll away,
Shall still illumine history's fairest page—
The Christian-Printer-Patriot-Sage.

THE PROPER USE OF THE APOSTROPHE.

The apostrophe is used to denote the omission of a letter or letters in some elisions and contractions; to make the plural of letters and figures when they are used as nouns (as two I's or two a's); to distinguish the possessive case of nouns, and to indicate the end of a quotation. In abbreviations the apostrophe can only be used appropriately when the proper pronunciation of the text corresponds with the contraction of the printed letters. Words used in familiar conversation, like don't and can't, are properly printed in the form just given, because the pronunciation of the original words, do not, and cannot, is to be as much curtailed as the text. But when James is abbreviated as Jas., or attorney as Atty., the use of the apostrophe would be improper, because no one in reading aloud is expected to say Jas. or Atty. Typographical emergencies may, however, justify the printer in using the apostrophe in abbreviations which are not contractions of sound, when there is a probability that it will give a better indication of the true nature of the shortened word than a period. If a word of twelve letters must be printed in some fashion in a measure barely wide enough to hold six letters, and a choice of evils is presented, it is probably better to use apostrophes to elucidate the true meaning than to rely exclusively on the period. But this exception does not affect the general rule. It is justly contended, that even in poetry the apostrophe should not be used in pretended attempts to abbreviate such words as to, the, heaven, power, every, threatening, and others of a similar nature. If the poet must say 'gainst for against, or e'en for even, and the elocutionist is obliged to accept the abbreviations, the printer does his joint duty to both by printing 'gainst, or e'en, but he becomes a party to a useless sham when he prints t' for to, or th' for the.

When the apostrophe is used to indicate the possessive case of singular nouns, it is placed before the final s (as the printer's grammar), but in plural nouns after the final letter, as printers' unions. No additional "s" is added to plural nouns, but it should always be appended to the singular nouns, after the apostrophe, when the proper pronunciation of the word requires it, despite the usages in some offices of dispensing with it in words like James's or Thomas's hat. The end to be kept constantly in view in abbreviations in which the apostrophe is used is the representation of the appropriate sound, and since we say Jameses book we should also print the additional "s" after the apostrophe. On the other hand, nouns usually ending with two "s's," like goodness, do not require a third "s" when they are in the possessive case, for the reason already given.

The apostrophe is also used to mark the close of a quotation, two (") being ordinarily employed for this purpose, but only one (') when one quotation is included in another. Several vigorous protests have been made against the too frequent use of quotation marks in printing, and in some languages they have been abandoned. It is

desirable that a better mode of distinguishing borrowed from original matter should be used in many cases (italics, or types smaller than the body of the text, for instance), and that when quotation marks serve no useful or important purpose they should be typographically ignored.

Several authorities lay down the rule that in composition no space is required before the apostrophe, but usage varies, and some good printers consider it advisable to insert a hair space between the final letter and the apostrophe, when the latter is not preceded by a point, or by a letter carrying a shoulder.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

PRINTING IN SCOTLAND.

A work, entitled the "Introduction of the Art of Printing into Scotland," by Robert Dickson, has just issued from the press of Messrs. Edmond and Spark, Aberdeen. The introduction of printing into Scotland is associated with William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, whose name appears in the royal patent of 1507, and whose "Breviarium, Aberdonense" (1509) was once thought to be the first Scotch printed book. The title page of that breviary has the words "in Edinburgensi oppido Walteri Chepman mercatoris impensis impressa." But it is now well known, from a collection of black letter tracts which first came to light in 1788 (confirmed by the above mentioned patent of 1507), that Andro Myllar was from the beginning associated with Walter Chepman, and that their first book bears date 1508. Of Walter Chepman, it is enough to say that he was a wealthy citizen of Edinburgh, who evidently found the capital for the enterprise. Concerning Andro Myllar, nothing was ascertained until 1869, when M. Claudin of Paris, noticed his device and name in an "Expositio Sequentiarum" (1506), probably printed at Rouen. The book was forthwith bought for the British Museum. About nine years later M. Claudin was fortunate enough again to discover Andro Myllar's name, this time as the printer of a book dated 1505 (also probably printed at Rouen), and now in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Such is the evidence for the assertion, now beyond dispute, that not Chepman, but Myllar, deserves the honor of being called the earliest Scotch printer. All who are interested in the early history of printing, will be grateful to Mr. Dickson for having for the first time collected in the present volume the entire body of materials for the interesting story, and especially for having added a valuable series of fac-simile reproductions of title pages, colophons, devices, etc., no less than twenty-seven in number. The spirit of the work may be seen from the fact that it is dedicated to M. Claudin, himself a Scotchman on the mother's side.—*Academy.*

HINTS ON COLOR PRINTING.

In the class of color work most in vogue for theatrical, show card, and label printing, where but four or five impressions are required, the colors are generally printed in the following succession: First, yellow; second, red; third, black; fourth, blue; and when a fifth is required, buff. Experience has shown that this is the best way for colors to follow each other, except in cases where in four or five printings a brilliant green or good purple is desired. By no method known can a brilliant green be produced if yellow is printed before the blue, and the same inflexible rule applies to purple. Blue on top of red will not produce as good a purple as when blue is printed first and red on top of it. A first printing of chrome yellow, followed with a milori blue, results in a cold, dark green; but reversing the process, the blue first and the yellow next, produces a warm, bright green. Vermilion immediately followed by milori blue, brings out a dark, muddy brown; the same blue on crimson results in a cold, dark bluish purple. Dark blues, such as Prussian, bronze, indigo, on vermilion, result in a jet black, in comparison with which a regular printed black looks gray. Prussian blue and bronze, printed over crimson lake, come out decidedly dark, a dark bluish purple; reversing the order, printing the lake on top of the blue, results in a fine purple.

Probably the best and most brilliant purple to be secured by printing red on blue, is obtained by printing carmine lake over cobalt blue. Of course, no printer will lose sight of the very important fact, that better purples can be bought in colored inks than can be produced by printing one color over another.—*Printers' Register.*

THOMAS CRANMER WHITMARSH.

In the death of Thomas C. Whitmarsh, which sad event occurred at his residence in Hyde Park, on Saturday evening, October 10, 1885, the printing trade has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the city of Chicago one of its oldest and most respected citizens. The announcement of his death was entirely unexpected by his associates, as he attended to his customary duties, and appeared to be in the best of health and spirits until within two days of his death. On Thursday he was at his desk in his usual cheerful and pleasant mood; on Friday morning, about six o'clock, he was struck down with an attack of cerebral hemorrhage, at five o'clock that afternoon he became unconscious, and remained so until he passed quietly and peacefully away, at eight o'clock, Saturday evening.

The announcement of his death carries with it feelings of the keenest sorrow to a large circle of friends, who knew and appreciated the purity and honesty of his character. In every walk of life the deceased left

the impress of his individuality, rendered especially noticeable by reason of his conscientious devotion to the principles of Christian faith and duty. Retaining to the end the sterling qualities of character so prominent in the old New England stock from which he sprang, his views of life, modified and enlarged by reason of his long residence in the West, Mr. Whitmarsh has long been regarded as one of the most liberal, fair-minded and courteous gentlemen connected with the printing business in this city. Combining in a remarkable degree the dignity and politeness of the true gentleman, with a thorough knowledge of all the details of his chosen profession, the deceased presented in his own person one of the truest examples of the scholarly, well-read printers so frequently found in the last generation, and so rarely to be met with in this. It can truthfully be said that in all the walks of life, as husband, father and friend,

his example was one that could be held up for the emulation of all. Mr. Whitmarsh was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 13, 1822, and early in life became apprenticed to George and Charles Merriam, the well known publishers of "Webster's Dictionary." In 1843 he determined to come to Chicago, where he first procured employment on the *Western Citizen*, published by Zebina Eastman. After remaining with Mr. Eastman a few years, he became a member of the firm of F. Fulton & Co., which was afterward merged into the firm of C. Scott & Co. Upon the failure of this house, which was largely due to the depression of business following the financial panic of 1857, Mr. Whitmarsh assumed control of the book department of the *Tribune* jobroom (now Rand, McNally & Co.), where he remained until his death, having had charge of the proofroom for a number of years. He left a widow and two sons, Will. L. and Charles F. Whitmarsh.

The news of his death caused the most profound sorrow in the establishment where the deceased had been employed so many years, and where his kindness and his gentle nature made friends on every hand.

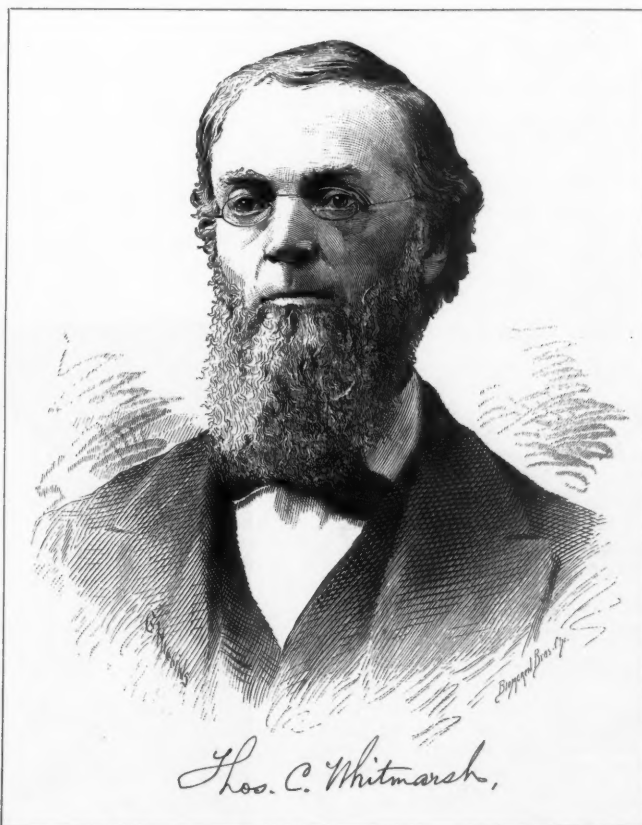
The employés held a meeting in the composing-room on the evening of October 12, 1885, when the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That it is with emotions of the deepest sorrow that we receive the announcement of the death of our late friend and associate, Thomas C. Whitmarsh, a man whose lifelong devotion to the principles of truth and justice has secured him the respect and admiration of his fellow workmen, and whose unimpeachable integrity has always commanded the confidence and esteem of his employers.

Resolved, That in the death of Thomas C. Whitmarsh we sorrowfully recognize the departure of a friend, whose quick and ready sympathy, whose kind words of counsel and advice, and whose patient consideration for the feelings of others have endeared him to us all.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our sincere condolence and sympathy for the loss of one who was ever regarded as a devoted husband and a kind and indulgent father.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, October 13, at 11 A.M., and was attended by many of his old friends and associates; a large delegation from the office of Rand, McNally & Co. being present. The pallbearers were chosen from the members of the church with which he was so long connected, and of which he was one of the original founders, Plymouth Congregational Church. Rev. Henry M. Scudder, the pastor, officiated at the funeral, and spoke in the highest terms of the life and character of the deceased. The floral tributes from friends in the office and elsewhere were very beautiful and elaborate. The remains were taken to Oakwoods Cemetery for interment.



The French Typographical Federation was convened in Paris on the 23d of September, and continued four days. Three sessions a day were held, morning, afternoon and evening, and no time was given to merrymaking. Forty delegates were present. The name of the organization was changed from "Federation des Ouvriers Typographes Francais et des Industries Similaires" to "Federation Francaise des Travailleurs du Livre." A resolution was passed looking to a more uniform scale of prices throughout France, in order to discourage traveling from place to place in search of better prices. A great deal of time was occupied in perfecting the *viaticum* or traveling relief fund. The Central Committee is to be composed of eleven members named by the syndicate of Paris compositors, two members from each of the other Paris syndicates, and fifteen members to be chosen from the Paris Federation by the provincial societies. A large number of amendments to the constitution were adopted.

ADVERTISING IN THE INLAND PRINTER appears to be as profitable to our customers as satisfactory to ourselves. The popular printers' supply house, Golding & Co., of Boston, write us that their advertisement in October number had (at the time of writing, November 1) already got them the sale of three large presses, and also introduced to them quite a few new prospective purchasers of the Golding Jobber, and other specialties of their make.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE first white paper manufactured in New Zealand has reached England.

AN expert typefounder can rub two sides of 287,000 agate type in six working days.

A RECIPE for the mucilage which is used on postage stamps: Take of gum dextrine two parts, acetic acid one part, water five parts: dissolve in a water bath, and add alcohol one part.

THE postmaster general at Washington has awarded the contract for furnishing canceling ink to the postoffice department for the fiscal year to Robert L. Woods, of New York, at forty cents per pound. This is considerably less than last year.

To soften a hard roller, first carefully wash the roller with lye, then put a thin layer of molasses over the surface and let it hang in a cool place till the morning, when, after having been washed in cold water and hung till dry, it will soon be in good condition.

IN the beginning of the present year there were in Germany 620 paper and cardboard mills, 437 mechanical pulp mills, 42 straw pulp mills, and 39 cellulose or chemical wood pulp mills. There are besides about 100 small factories, working hand made papers.

A GERMAN paper says that forty parts of paper pulp, ten parts of water, one part of gelatine and one part of bichromate of potash, with ten parts of phosphorescent powder, will make a paper which will shine in the dark, and which will be suitable for labels, signs, etc.

FILTER PAPER which has been immersed in nitric acid and washed with water is toughened to a remarkable degree, the paper being then pervious to liquids and quite different from parchment paper made with sulphuric acid. Such paper can be washed and rubbed without damage, like a piece of linen. It contracts in size under treatment, and the ash is diminished. It undergoes a slight decrease in weight, and it contains no nitrogen.

A PATENT granted in Austria-Hungary to Ducancel and Fortin provides for the production of a vegetable size without the use of heat. Twenty-two pounds of starch are macerated for a few hours in sixty quarts of cold water, and then a solution of seven pounds of caustic soda in twenty quarts is added. The soda frees the adhesive material in the starch grains without injuring it. To neutralize the alkali about two pounds of sulphuric acid, previously mixed with twenty quarts of water, will be required. According to the statement of the inventors, this method gives a uniform size.—*Wochenschrift für Spinnerei und Weberei*.

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

The following telegram explains itself:

NEW YORK, November 12, 1885.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, 198 Clark street, Chicago:

Stop-cylinder, two-revolution and country press were awarded silver medal and diploma at novelties exhibition of Franklin Institute, at Philadelphia, being the highest award given. Copy of judges' report mailed you yesterday.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.

REMOVAL OF A REPRESENTATIVE FIRM.

As announced in our last issue, owing to the lack of room in their old quarters and the growing demands of business, the well known firm of Snider & Hoole, dealers in bookbinders' materials and supplies, have recently moved into the commodious structure situated at 176 and 178 Monroe street, formerly occupied by Clement, Sayer & Co., wholesale clothiers. The building is five stories and basement in height, one hundred and ninety feet in depth by twenty-five in width, and is advantageously situated in the heart of the business portion of the city.

The basement contains a forty-horse power engine and boiler; also an immense stock of wood pulp board, manufactured by the well known Androscoggin Pulp Company, of Maine.

On the first floor are located the business and retail offices, desks of the salesmen, the packing department, all systematically arranged, and also the binding leather department, where may be found every kind, color and quality known to the trade. Here the stock of flesh-er's buffing, bark leathers, colored skivers, roans, imitation moroccos,

moroccos, calfskin and cow hides, English and American book cloth, etc., filling tier upon tier, is so immense and diversified that it requires no stretch of imagination to accept the claim that it is the largest shown or carried by any house in the United States.

The second floor is devoted to the storage of binders' cloth leatherette, marble, lining, glazed and fancy papers, and here, as in the story below, the shelves filled to overflowing beget a feeling of bewilderment, and convey a comparative idea of the business transacted.

The third floor introduces us to the machinery department, where may be found, in almost endless profusion, the productions of Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, consisting in part of paper cutters, book trimming and knife grinding machines, iron standing, stamping, embossing and inking presses, beveling machines, lithographers' embossing presses, etc., in all their various sizes and styles. Here also are displayed Hickok's ruling machines and Marshall's box machinery, for which this firm are also western agents.

The fourth floor is occupied by second-hand machinery adapted to the requirements of the trade, and cloth boards, of which the stock on hand seems ample to supply all demands for some time to come.

The fifth floor contains the tar board department, and is also set apart for the storage of small tools. Directly connected with this story, in the adjoining building, is the engraving department, a commodious, elegantly lighted workroom, with first-class facilities, under the immediate supervision of one of the best engravers in the country.

Such is a brief description of an institution which is an honor to Chicago and to the West, and whose management is determined to keep pace with the growing demands of the trade.

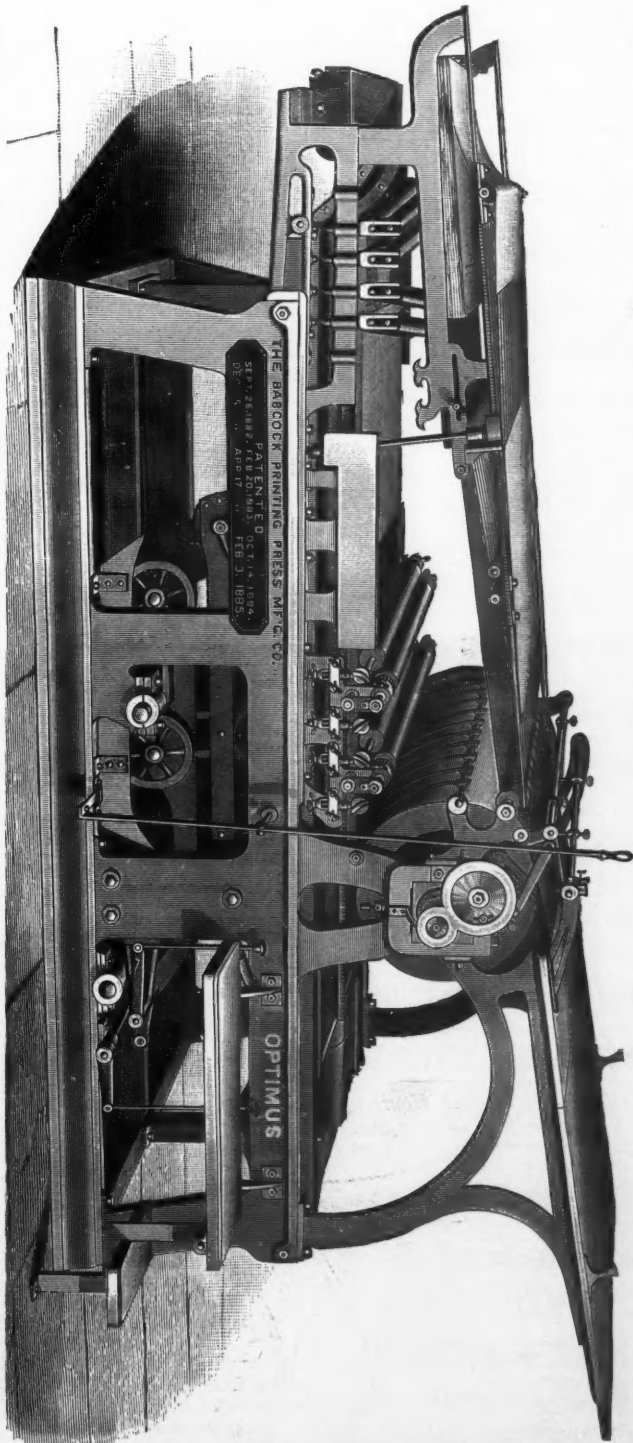
AN AUTOPLATE.



The accompanying illustration, produced by the autoplating process, is from the establishment of Blomgren Bros., photo engravers, of this city. In our next issue we shall publish a detailed description of the same, accompanied with an illustration made especially for the occasion.

BABCOCK PRESS MANF'G CO.,
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

THE BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" PRINTING PRESS.



General Western Agents, CHICAGO.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

If you wish a Two-Revolution, a Lithographic or a Drum Cylinder Press, write for prices and sizes of the Babcock.

This is the best Two-Revolution Press yet put upon the market.

- 1st. The bed is as **EASY** or **ACCESS** FROM THE BACK AS AN ORDINARY IMPRESSING-STONE, giving an opportunity to put on and adjust the forms as desired. It is a quick and easy matter to change the forms or make any desired alteration without taking them off the bed.
- 2d. The sheet is delivered **PRINTED SIDE UP, WITHOUT TOUCHING THE PRINTED SURFACE IN ANY WAY.**
- 3d. The sheet is stopped in front of the feed table, in **PLAIN VIEW** OF THE PRESSMAN (see cut), and held during one revolution of the cylinder, giving time to inspect every sheet before it is deposited on the table. This is a radical departure, and cannot be done on any machine except the "Optimus."
- 4th. The sheets are piled directly over the fountain, giving the pressman an opportunity to inspect the work and regulate the fountain at the same time, and this in the most accurate manner, as any imperfection is corrected by a **CHANGE IN THE FOUNTAIN SCREW DIRECTLY UNDER WHERE THE IMPERFECTION APPEARS.**
- 5th. The sheets are laid on the pile of their own weight, entirely preventing offset.
- 6th. The sheets are piled more evenly than is possible with the ordinary fly.
- 7th. The sheets are longer in the process of delivery than in the ordinary fly, and are given more time for drying before reaching the pile.
- 8th. The sheet cannot be dropped and spoiled if the press is stopped during the process of delivery, but will pile equally well when the press is again started.

One of the above presses can be seen in operation in the office of Messrs. Jameson & Morse, No. 162 Clark Street, this city.

All our "Optimus" Presses have the following Patented Improvements:

- 1st. Our **STILL GAUGER MOTION**, which registers perfectly.
- 2d. An **AIR VALVE**, for removing the spring when desired and immediately restoring it when starting the press.
- 3d. The **STARTER**, which efficiently protects the pistons and air-chambers from paper or other substances which might otherwise fall upon and obstruct them.
- 4th. The **PISTON**, which can be adjusted to the **EXACT SIZE** OF THE AIR-CHAMBER, so that any wear of either can be readily and accurately compensated.
- 5th. **ROLLER OR JOURNAL BEARINGS**, securing the following advantages: (a) Any single roller may be REMOVED WITHOUT DISTURBING THE OTHERS. (b) ALL the rollers may be REMOVED AND REPLACED WITHOUT ALTERING THEIR SET. (c) DISTURBANCES OF THE BEARINGS ARE CORRECTED WITHOUT REMOVING THE ROLLERS FROM THEIR BEARINGS.
- 6th. Our **REVERSING MECHANISM**, which gives the feeder entire control of the press and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest number of perfect sheets.
- 7th. Our **POSITIVE SLIDER MECHANISM**, by which Slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.
- 8th. Our **IMPRESSION TRAY**, which can be operated instantly, or the impression thrown off as long as desired.
- 9th. Our **CYLINDER-LIFTING MECHANISM**, which is the only one in the market that does not require heavy counterbalancing to make it run steady, hence it requires the least power to operate and produces the least strain on the machine.

SUBSCRIBERS READ THIS!

We have made arrangements that enable us to supply the **EMERSON BINDER**, in suitable size, with gold embossed title, to all of our subscribers, postage free, 75 cents each. They are excellently adapted for preserving back files, and no subscriber to **THE INLAND PRINTER** should be without one.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

OSTRANDER & HUKK
(SUCCESSORS TO HUKK & SPENCE)

Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating
Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines,
Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing
Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 83 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

W. B. CONKEY,
PAMPHLETS
my
Specialty.

BOOKBINDER
163 & 165
DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO.

SHELDON COLLINS'
SON & CO.,
PRINTING INKS,
32 & 34 FRANKFORT ST.,
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O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOKBINDERS.

Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making,
Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

Nos. 180 & 182 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.

Merchants in all Requisites
pertaining to the

Art-Science of Photography,

PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS
AND NEWSDEALERS,

Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.

GAYTON A. DOUGLASS,
HENRY G. THOMPSON.

Send for Catalogue.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS.

Oldest and Largest House in the West.

Send for Price List and Specimen Book.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS

Printing and Lithographic Inks

—AND—
VARNISHES,

CINCINNATI, - - - OHIO.

Chicago Brass Rule Works,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—
ALL KINDS OF

BRASS PRINTING MATERIAL,

Leads, Slugs, Quads, etc.

No. 84 MARKET STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.
J. P. TRENTER, Prop.

STORY!

An original collection of humorous
tales, quaint rhymes and jests
pertaining to Printerdom.

—COLLATED AND PUBLISHED BY—
GEO. W. BATEMAN,
206 Race Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

PRICE, \$1.50.

Lovers of humor, send
for a copy.

J. P. ELLACOTT,

(SUCCESSOR TO ELLACOTT & LYMAN)

MANUFACTURER OF

*Printers' Brass Rule,
Borders, Leads and Slugs,*

As a Specialty, by Improved
Machinery.

192 & 194 Madison Street, cor. Fifth Ave.
CHICAGO.

THIS Press combines every convenience required for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time, with the least amount of labor, making it the most desirable machine for both employer and employee.

First Class Gold Medal awarded at New Orleans International Exhibition.

Special and Patented Points of Superiority:

Large Ink Fountain with Automatic Brayer, Duplex Distributor, Roller Changer, Adjustable Disk Movement, Chromatic Attachment, Positive Movements, Balanced Platen, Solid Platen Bearings, Improved Impression Regulators, New Impression Throw-off, Patent Mechanical Movement, Center Gripper Finger, Steel Shafts, Studs and Draw-Bars.

We Claim that the Golding Jobber is superior to all other presses in speed, noiselessness, distribution of ink, ease in running, solidity of impression, and facilities for making ready quickly.

We Guarantee the Press to be all we claim for it, and are prepared to place it in competition with any press, and the purchaser may return it within 30 days and have his money refunded, if found inferior to the other.

GOLDING & CO., BOSTON, MASS.



Send for
Press & Tool
Catalogue.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

Printers of

FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES, LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS, BUSINESS CARDS,
MAGAZINES, PROGRAMMES.

Special Forms set up and electrotyped for the Country Trade.

140-146 Monroe St., CHICAGO.

THE TYPOGRAPHY OF THIS JOURNAL
IS A SAMPLE OF OUR WORK.



H. McALLASTER & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN
ADVERTISING CARDS,
FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,
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GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from \$1.00 to \$6.00 per Pound.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S

(Established 1844).

PATENT • ROLLER • COMPOSITION

IS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.

Give it a trial, and you will never want any other. Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink nor Crack, and seldom require washing.

OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING-INK, all colors, in pound and half-pound cans. No Ink made that is equal to it. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

45 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK

**SIoux CITY
NEWSPAPER UNION.**

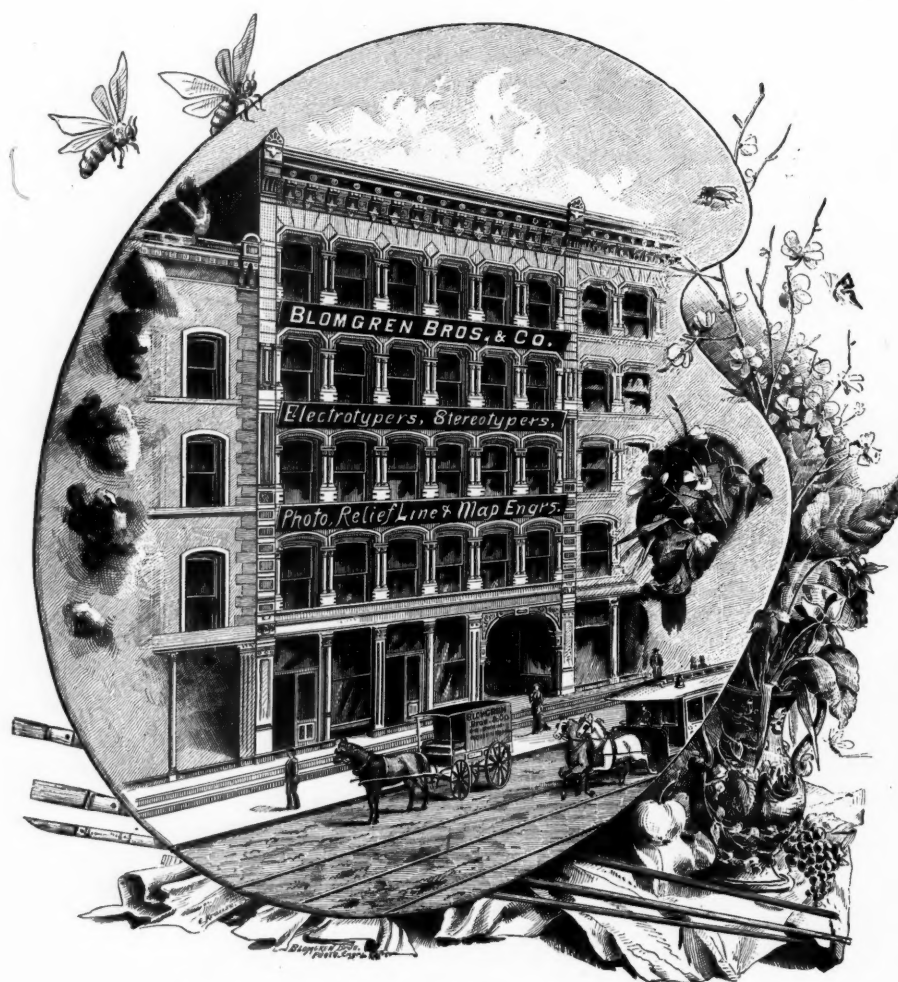
The most Complete Establishment of the kind west of the Mississippi River.

Ready-Prints of the best class of Western Newspapers.

A complete stock of all kinds of Printing Papers, Card Board, Envelopes, &c., constantly on hand.

216 and 218 Douglas Street,

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162-164 S. CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

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*
PRINTING-INK
WORKS.

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C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST.

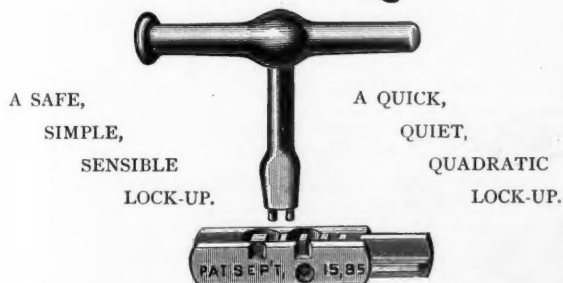
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THE IMPROVED
KEYSTONE QUOIN



Permanent, Cheap and Durable.

Made of the Best Tempered Metal, and finished in the best possible manner.
Pronounced by the Craft as

"The best Quoin extant."—Jameson & Morse, 162-164 Clark St.
"Catches the practical printer at first glance."—Jas. W. Scott, Publishers Chicago Herald.

"More satisfactory to us in all respects than any other metal Quoin we have used or seen."—C. H. Blakely & Co., 68-70 Wabash Ave.

JOHN McCONNELL & CO.

Proprietors and Manufacturers, ERIE, PA.

P. D. HOYT, Gen'l Western Agent,

For sale by the Trade generally.

71 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Mail, Chicago Sun, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Sioux City Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Dispatch, Bloomington Pantagraph, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald, Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, Omaha Bee, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

The Illinois Type Founding Co., claims that the Chicago Daily News and the Chicago Mail are using its type. The following letters show just how much truth there is in the claim. Mr. M. E. Stone, editor, and one of the proprietors of the Daily News writes us as follows:

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1885.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER:

GENTLEMEN:—You have made all the type we have used on the Daily News in the past five years with the exception of very small quantities of special sorts which we have picked up where we could find them.

Yours truly,

MELVILLE E. STONE.

The Hatton-Snowden Co., publishers of the Chicago Mail, favor us with the following:

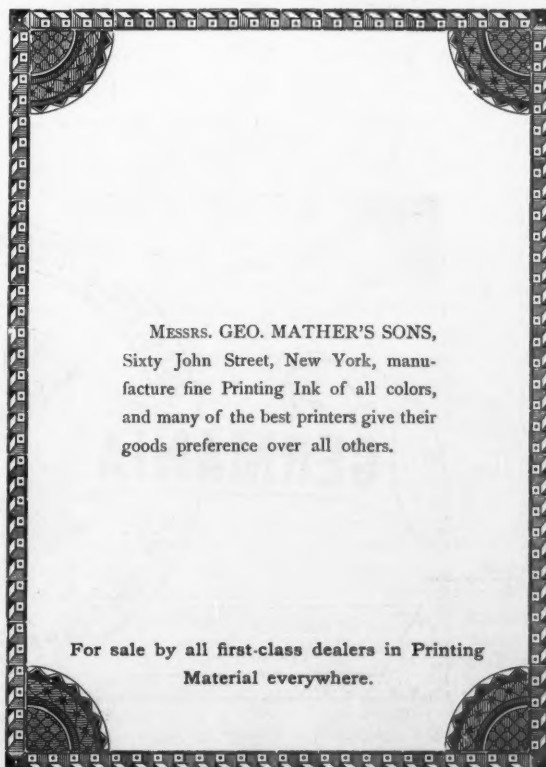
CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 1885.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER:

GENTLEMEN:—The dress on The Mail was furnished entire by your company with the exception of four or five fonts of display type and some special sorts.

Yours respectfully,

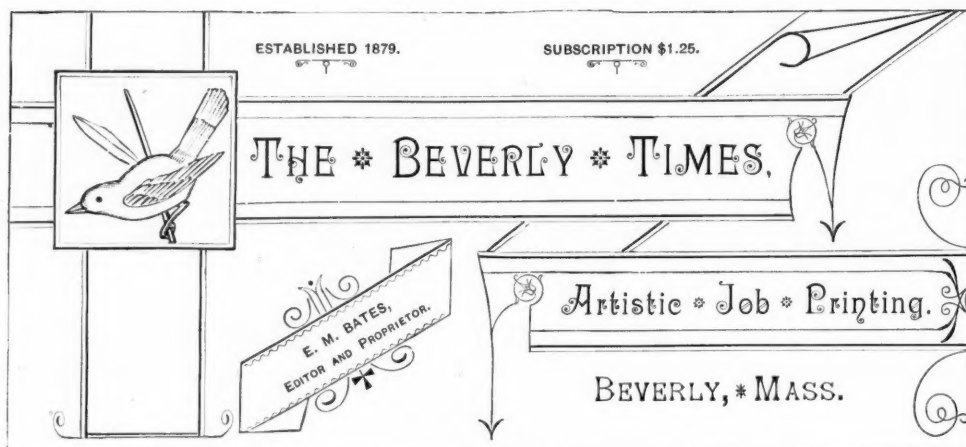
THE HATTON-SNOWDEN COMPANY.



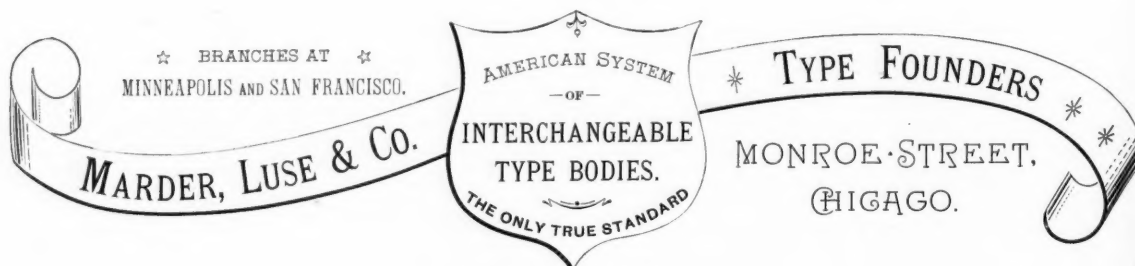
MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS,
Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

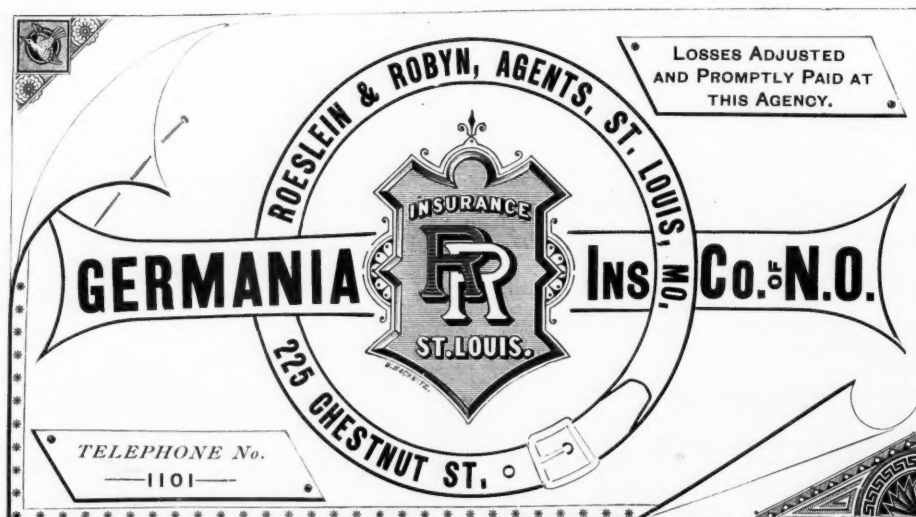
SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



GEO. A. MOORE, COMPOSITOR, BEVERLY, MASS.



ALFRED PYE, COMPOSITOR, CHICAGO.



A. WHIPPLE, PRINTER, 319 N. THIRD.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

II.—BEFORE THE WAR.

IN addition to those connected with the daily newspapers, there were several book and job printing establishments scattered throughout the business portion of the city. Perhaps the most pretentious and best equipped of these was the book printing house of Scott & Co., located at the northwest corner of Clark and South Water streets, and overlooking the bridge. Scott came here from Columbus, Ohio (where he had charge of the state printing for a number of years), with the avowed purpose of teaching the natives how bookwork should be done. He brought with him from Columbus a pressman named Charles Zeller, a very competent workman, who up to that time was probably the most skillful pressman who had ever come to Chicago. T. C. Whitmarsh and Frank Fulton were financially interested in this house. Scott was an advocate of good work and good prices, a principle that he could not reconcile to the hard times incident to the panic, and as a result he failed after a few years struggle. I believe Scott is dead. Whitmarsh, for many years proofreader at Rand, McNally & Co's, died since this article was penned, and Frank Fulton is somewhere in Colorado. Zeller was killed many years ago by being caught in the belting at the old *Tribune* jobrooms, at 51 Clark street, and John Camberg, who finished his apprenticeship at this office, is still a shining light among the pressmen of the city.

W. H. Rand (now Rand, McNally & Co.), was proprietor of a small joboffice at about 108 Lake street, between Dearborn and Clark streets. S. P. Rounds' joboffice and electrotype foundry was then at 139 Randolph street, opposite the court house. A. Zeese had charge of the electrotyping branch of the business here, and O. C. Fordham was foreman of the pressroom. Beach & Barnard had just commenced business in a small room on Clark street. Jameson & Morse, then a young and enterprising firm, were in business on La Salle street, on the corner of the alleyway between Lake and South Water streets. Robert Fergus was of course in the field, and at this particular time, was running a bookoffice on Clark street. Thompson & Day was the firm name of a stupendous enterprise that had just blossomed forth in a 7x9 room on Dearborn street, between Randolph and Washington. Wood Brothers ran a joboffice on Clark street, near Lake, where John Green (now assistant fire marshal) was an apprentice. A. A. Cowdrey, who now runs a peach orchard in Cobden, Ill., was proprietor of a small joboffice where the House of David is located. Cowdrey claimed a great deal of credit on the score of being a pioneer, which claim rested on the boast he was continually making to the effect that he was the first man who had the nerve to open a printing-office south of Madison street. But Cowdrey, like many other Chicagoans of that time, had an abiding faith that the city of their choice would some day become a mighty metropolis, competing with the proudest cities in the land for supremacy in the trade and commerce of the continent. John Marshall (whose father was lessee of Rice's Theater) conducted a very poor apology for a show printing house, on Lake street, near State. Marshall is now running a newspaper somewhere in Illinois. In the same neighborhood with Marshall, a versatile individual named William Lawrence had accumulated enough printing material to warrant him in calling it a printing-office. I have known Lawrence to be in turn printer, manager, negro minstrel, burlesque singer and ticket agent. He was evidently determined that no "pent-up Utica" would confine his talents. The last time I saw Lawrence was some few years ago, and true to his nature, he was engaged in a different business from any that had occupied his attention before. He was then a letter carrier.

Though the searcher after oddities might be provided with the lantern of old man Diogenes, it would still be many a day before he would find another so unique and singular specimen of a printing-office as that owned by Tobey, on Clark street, near South Water. It occu-

pled a large room, perhaps fifty feet square, which was reached by two or three flights of stairs. In one corner was to be seen a very limited supply of such material as generally goes to make up a composing-room. Another corner was occupied by a small card press; while the remaining corners were occupied, the one by a cooking stove and some kitchen utensils, and the other by an old-fashioned bedstead. What struck the visitor as being the most singular feature of this combination was the almost entire absence of type in the composing-room, the meager assortment on hand appearing useless for any practical purposes. But Tobey, seemingly, was satisfied with his business, and was evidently in a prosperous and easy condition. An inspection of his methods would quickly explain how there could be so satisfactory a result from so slight an investment of capital. Mr. Tobey was the most accomplished and successful type-borrower that has ever honored Chicago with his presence.

As will readily be supposed, a vast change has taken place in the character of the work done then and now, as well as the sources from which the supply came. Chicago did not then enjoy the advantage of being the great distribution point of a vast commercial empire that it is today. The trade of the printing-office was essentially local in its nature, but little competition for outside work being ventured upon. The theaters, railroads, steamboat lines and hotels were probably the largest and most reliable customers, which, with the ordinary commercial work necessary in a growing town, constituted almost the entire business. But if the source of supply was somewhat contracted and limited, the capacity for production was, if anything, more so. The theaters at this time were in the habit of ordering a three-sheet poster and a programme daily, Manager McVicker being the first to introduce the practice, now in vogue, of announcing the week's performance in one advertisement, for which he received his due share of unfavorable criticism at the hands of the fraternity. While plain, one-color work could be turned out in a reasonably satisfactory time and manner, the production of an elaborate job in colors was of so unusual an occurrence as to constitute it an undertaking of very serious moment. As an illustration of this point I will relate an incident that came under my own observation about this time. When McVicker's Theater was ready for its first opening (in 1858), Manager McVicker left an order with the *Journal* jobroom for an elaborate three-sheet poster, with instructions to get up a bill in the highest style of the art. We received the copy on Saturday morning, the theater being announced to be opened on the following Monday morning. The poster work at this time was all done on a large hand press, which was run by a German, whose name I have forgotten. As before remarked, Mr. T. C. Haynes was then foreman of the jobroom, the poster work being set up by James King, while the writer was roller boy and general factotum. Work was commenced immediately on receiving the copy, and continued throughout the whole of Saturday and Saturday night, without making any perceptible headway towards getting the thing in shape. Sunday morning we resumed operations, and during the day succeeded in getting some of the forms to press. But the presswork was of a tedious and untrustworthy nature. The red ink appeared to cause us the most trouble; it was thick, heavy and dry. We mixed it freely with boiled linseed oil, of which substance we used enormous quantities, entirely exhausting the stock on hand in the adjacent drug store. Throughout the whole of Sunday and Sunday night we labored heroically to finish the work. About 1 o'clock Monday morning Manager McVicker, in company with the treasurer of the theater (a man named Hough), succeeded in climbing the four flights of rickety back stairs by which the jobroom was reached, to see how his "artists" were progressing. He appeared somewhat pleased at the prospect of getting the posters some time before the end of the season, then about to open. We finished the work about daylight on Monday morning, and dragged our weary limbs home to breakfast, filled with the conscious pride of having accomplished something of a very high order of merit; something that would excite the envy and admiration of the fraternity, and place us entirely beyond the reach of competition in that branch of the business. Mort. Broadway, who was then as he is now, the boss bill poster of the city, can tell whether his men were as slow in getting the posters on the walls as we were in printing them. If they were, it is probable that the people found their way to the theater during the first

week's performance without the aid of that gaudy production. As an evidence of the progress that has taken place in the business, I will remark, that an infinitely better job could now be produced at any of our large show printing houses in four or five hours' time.

In contemplating the changes that have taken place, and the advances that have been made, I am led to differ materially from certain writers, who mournfully bewail the present state of affairs, maintaining that in point of efficiency the printers of the present cannot compare with those of a generation ago. I claim the very opposite to be the case, and I will state here, without fear of contradiction from anyone recognized as a competent judge of the matter, that for artistic skill, originality of design and everything that goes to make good workmanship, the job printers of the present day have attained a degree of excellence wholly beyond the comprehension of their predecessors of twenty or twenty-five years ago. I do not think the truth of this assertion will be gainsaid by anyone having the age and experience that would naturally qualify him to sit in judgment on the question, although there may now be, as there has been in the past, a wail from some person whose sole knowledge of the business is confined to his ability to set up a little straight matter, someone whose familiarity with the art of printing is about on a par with a man's knowledge of the science of geology when he becomes able to detect the difference between a whetstone and a mill-wheel. The time is within my own recollection, when a certain class of work would be given out to the best printer in the house, a class of work that will now be put in hand without hardly any discrimination as to the men, and with more satisfactory results in the style of work and the time it occupied. This is undoubtedly an age of progression, and the old-time favorite who has not been able to realize that simple fact, or who has found himself unable to adapt himself to the present methods and usages, has been irrevocably driven to the rear. I do not wish it understood that the above conclusions are to be applied to those designated as compositors in the strict sense of the term. I believe that the equal of the old time compositor is not to be found in the printing office of today. He was a man of more education, of more varied and extended information than are the present race of compositors. But the carefully developed system of proofreading now in vogue, in conjunction with other latter day agencies, seems to have dispensed with the services of the scholar at the case.

(To be continued.)

PERSONAL.

ARTHUR CRANE, of Crane Brothers, Westfield, Mass., was among the visitors to Chicago a few days ago.

C. C. ELFELT, of Newman, Warner & Elfelt, Minneapolis Print Mills, recently visited our city in the interests of his firm.

W. H. EATON, of J. Parkes & Son, Parkes Paper Blotting Manufacturing Company, New Hampshire, spent a few days in our city, a short time ago.

FRANCIS TODD, of the firm of Hastings & Todd, cardboard manufacturers and dealers, corner William and Beekman streets, New York, recently paid us a call.

ANDREW LITTLE, of the firm of Farmer, Little & Co., the well known typefounders, of New York, has been spending some days in our city combining pleasure with business.

W. W. ANDREWS, of the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Erie, Pa., honored THE INLAND PRINTER office with his smiling countenance sufficiently long to wish it continued prosperity.

MR. A. T. DENNISON, of Mechanic's Falls, Maine, paid Chicago a flying visit for the purpose of taking home his son, who has been confined to his room in the Palmer House for the past four weeks.

HAMMOND M. WHITNEY, of Tileston & Hollingsworth, plate paper manufacturers, Boston, and H. J. Rogers, treasurer of the Appleton Paper and Pulp Company, Appleton, Wisconsin, have been looking after the business interests of their respective firms.

C. C. CHILDS, of Boston, maker of forty sizes and styles of Acme self-clamping paper cutters, and fifteen sizes and styles of two-revolution cylinder presses, has been "taking in" Chicago for a few days in the

interests of his manufactures. He expresses himself satisfied with the business outlook, and few men are more qualified to form a correct opinion on such matters.

D. D. THORP AND FRANK GODFREY, state printers and binders, Lansing, Michigan, who recently visited Chicago for the purpose of purchasing new presses and material for their establishment, gave us the honor of a call and expressed themselves delighted with THE INLAND PRINTER.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

BLOMGREN BROS.—Have all they can possibly attend to.

OSTRANDER & HUKK.—Business good and prospects good.

F. P. ELLIOTT & Co.—Business fair, prices remaining *statu quo*.

GARDEN CITY TYPEFOUNDRY.—Business unchanged. Inquiry improved.

H. HARTT & Co.—Business good; as good could reasonably be expected.

UNION TYPEFOUNDRY.—During the past month business has been excellent.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.—Business good. Have lately received several important orders.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & Co.—Business moderate, prices lower, however, and tending lower.

W. O. TYLER PAPER Co.—Sales increasing every month. Business good, and prospects good.

A. ZEESE & Co.—Business brisk. Doing a large business in the calendar and almanac line.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE.—Trade and outlook fair. The demand for Challenge presses continues.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER Co.—Business unusually brisk, and more active than it has been for months.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.—A very perceptible improvement in business, and satisfactory reports from their customers.

CHICAGO PAPER Co.—Trade steadily improving. October sales better than September sales, though prices continue low.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.—Business comparatively unchanged. Hope for a little improvement. Competition still keeps prices low.

ILLINOIS TYPEFOUNDING Co.—Business good in all departments, and prices would be bettered but for excessive competition and desire to undersell.

CAMPBELL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING Co.—Business continues good. Prospects uncertain. Have recently made several shipments to the far west.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.—Business during the past month has been very fair, with a steady improvement. Prospects good for a steady trade during the winter months.

R. HOE & Co.—Business has been all that could reasonably be expected. The demand for their double cylinder type perfecting press, that works any sized paper, and is especially adapted for those papers whose circulation does not justify the purchase of a stereotype outfit, is especially good.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE Illinois Democrat Printing Company, of this city, has assigned to W. W. D. Armand.

THE *Graphic*, a new illustrated weekly paper, has recently made its appearance in this city.

THE health of Mr. E. Irwin, we regret to state, remains in a very unsatisfactory condition.

MR. JOSEPH LANG, formerly of the *News*, and ex-president of the Chicago Typographical Union, is now publishing a paper at his old home at Kincardine, Ontario.

RATHER STARTLING.—A weekly journal, published in this city, says: "The Finerty Fife and Drum Corps promise to eclipse by far all other programmes this season; they are printed from wood cuts in

seven colors showing the drum, fife and one of the members, mustache and all, in full uniform and proper colors." A drum *corpse* in seven colors would certainly be a sight worth seeing.

A VOTE of the printers of Chicago is to be taken to ascertain their sentiments regarding the eight-hour question, the result of which will be announced in our next issue.

TELEPHONE No. 688 has been placed in the office of the secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Typographical Union, which will be a great convenience to those sending for help during the approaching inclement season.

PRINTERS and publishers using cover and colored book papers should not fail to write Friend & Fox Paper Company, this city, for their recently issued sample book, showing one hundred and forty-seven different kinds of such papers.

PLANS have been completed for a five-story and basement building for the Fergus Printing Company, of this city. The structure is to be 25 by 100 feet in area, and will be built on the north-east corner of Illinois and Dearborn avenue at a cost of \$30,000.

THE difficulties in the bookbinding firm of Nagle, Fisher, O'Brien & Co., 146 South Clark street, have been settled by the appointment by the court of J. W. Nagle as receiver for the benefit of the creditors, and the formation of a new firm under the style of Nagle, Fisher & Co.

THE J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY has purchased the stock in warehouse of the Bremaker-Moore Paper Company, of Louisville, Ky. The stock will be removed to Chicago. They have also opened a branch store at 91 Huron street, Milwaukee, C. H. Hamilton and J. Moss acting as local agents.

MCALLISTER & Co., 196 and 198 Clark street, importers of and jobbers in advertising cards, novelties, scrap pictures, fringed goods, are now offering the largest and choicest assortment for Christmas and New Year's trade that has ever been offered in this city. Many of the designs are of the highest order, and are really gems of art.

A. ZEESE & Co., the well known electrotypers, map, relief-line and photo-engravers, have recently issued the fall edition of the *Electrotypers' Journal*. Its display of almanac and calendar designs is the most extensive yet published, and is suitable to all tastes, uses and conditions. Consisting of all necessary sizes, plain and ornate, adapted alike to the newspaper column and the counting-house, publishers and printers cannot do better than write for a copy.

THE announcement in our last issue that the "old time" printers of Chicago—employers and employes—desire to form a social organization has met with universal favor. In truth the inquiry is, "why don't you go ahead?" In response to such inquiries a meeting of the same will shortly be called, and if any of them shall fail to receive a *personal* invitation, we trust they will attribute it to an oversight, and come all the same, as Chicago is getting to be a pretty large place.

A PRACTICAL printer of this city recently returned from an eastern tour, during which a visit was paid to several of the representative offices in some of the larger cities. In speaking of his experience, he remarked: "Taken as a whole, I think Chicago has reason to be proud of her printing establishments. I certainly saw nothing to beat them in point of light, ventilation, improved facilities or convenience of arrangement, while the average quality of the work turned out was certainly behind that produced here."

PETTIBONE, WELLS & Co. have recently formed a partnership to do a stationery, blank book, printing and lithographic business in this city, and are now located in the comfortable premises recently vacated by Snider & Hoole, 152 Monroe street. The situation is an eligible one, and as the firm is composed of energetic, wide awake men, who bring to their new field of operations a thorough *practical knowledge* of the business, there is every reason to predict their success. At least THE INLAND PRINTER wishes them all prosperity.

A PLEASANT surprise party was given to Mr. H. Hartt, at his residence, corner of Roscoe and Evanston avenue, Lake View, on Thursday evening, November 5, by a number of his old time friends. About thirty couples were in attendance, who were evidently determined to have a

good time, and they had it to their hearts' content. Vocal and instrumental music and dancing whiled away the hours. Mrs. Hart and daughters presided over the table, and gracefully attended to the distribution of the good things provided. Everybody enjoyed themselves, and all present regretted that the night was of such short duration.

THE *Lumber Trade Journal*, an able exponent of the lumber and kindred industries of the Northwest, is one of our most valued exchanges, and we are pleased to note the evidence of its prosperity in the increase of its pages. It fills an important place in trade journalism, and is rapidly growing in favor with its patrons, and the people in general whose business are allied with the trade it represents. Its editorial columns are filled with original and interesting matter to the lumberman and wood-working machinery man, and its news columns are filled with all the latest news of interest to its special class of readers. Altogether it is a model class journal, and deserves a place in the office of any man whose interests it represents.

A FEW days ago we had the pleasure of a call from an old friend, W. W. Danenhower, Esq., formerly of Chicago, but for the past twenty-four years a resident of Washington, D.C. In 1851 he established the *Literary Budget*, at 123 Lake street, and continued its publication till the presidential campaign of '56, when it was merged into the *Weekly Native Citizen*, of which Washington Wright, a nephew of ex-governor Wright, of New York, was principal, and Wm. H. Merriam and Geo. P. Upton were associate editors. Failing health, however, compelled him to seek a more genial clime, and in February, 1861, he accompanied Abraham Lincoln to Washington, where he shortly after received an appointment in the treasury department, which he held until January, 1864. He has been engaged for some years in the real estate business, in company with his son, and looks as hale and hearty as many men not half his age. Mr. Danenhower is the father of Lieut. John W. Danenhower, the well known arctic hero, who, by-the-by, is a native of Chicago, and was born on State street, below Madison, in what was known to old timers as the "Buck Morris" house.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

SPECIMENS for competition have been received from Sacramento, St. Joseph, Mo., and Needham, Mass. Will appear in next issue.

A BILL HEAD in red, blue and silver, from L. M. Prouty & Co., Hartford, Connecticut, is very chaste and effective.

TUCKER & Co., printers, binders and engravers, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, send a very plain and unpretentious, though neat and effective, business card in black.

FROM Ewens & Eberle, Pittsburgh, comes an embossed business card in red and blue, also one in purple, blue-black and red, which in the main are passable jobs.

J. BURRELL, of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, sends a very tastily set up and neatly printed programme of exercises for its high school graduating class of 1885.

JOHNSON BROS., San Antonio, Texas, forward an Opera House programme, which for artistic workmanship will hold its own with any similar work turned out in Chicago, and this is saying a great deal. But it is true, nevertheless.

A BUSINESS card from the steam printing house of John B. Judson, Kinsboro, New York, in black, carmine and gold, with blue and drab tints, shows a unique design, though the lavish distribution of the bronze detracts from the effect.

F. S. & C. B. BARTRAM, steam power printers and stationers, 149 William street, New York, send a very neatly executed business card, worked in brown ink. The initial letters, P. and S., in the line "Printers and Stationers," in lake, are very effective.

THE PEERLESS PRINTING CO., of Armourdale, Kansas, forward for inspection and review a number of specimens, accompanied by a circular, that they are now prepared to do all kinds of *amateur* newspaper and job printing, to which is added the announcement that they employ only first-class workmen, a statement which is *not* substantiated by a cursory glance at their productions.

FROM A. Anderson & Co., Portland, Oregon, we have several creditable specimens, among them a pocket manual of the city of Portland, in red, yellow, brown and black. *But*, and it is the old *but* over again, the arrangement of colors shows a sad lack of taste and harmony.

THE samples forwarded by Mack & Son, corner of Third and Locust streets, Sterling, Illinois, possess a very high degree of merit, when the general resources of a country printing-office are taken into consideration. We should infer that the merchants of Sterling get their jobwork done at home.

A SECOND large and varied assortment of general jobwork, from the Globe Publishing Co., Crete, Nebraska, confirms us in the opinion formerly expressed that a *first-class* printer, who thoroughly knows his business, runs the institution. General excellence, however, more than brilliant results are its characteristics.

SPECIMENS have also been received from the following: The Brad Printing Co., Chattanooga, Tennessee; P. C. Kenyon, law and commercial printers, Des Moines, Iowa; The Guelph (Ont.) Herald, H. Gummer, proprietor; a very neat business card, in six colors and gold, from L. Graham & Son, New Orleans, Louisiana; Stacey E. Goeller, 134 Alexander avenue, New York; A. B. Hunkins, Austin, Minnesota; Morrill Bros., First street, Fulton, New York; The Palladium Job Office, Benton Harbor, Michigan, H. A. Wells, compositor; Herald Printing House, Erie, Pennsylvania; Wm. D. Christman, Fredonia, Kansas, a varied assortment, which reflects the highest credit on his establishment.

AND last, but not least, a specimen from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, which discounts everything before received, and will be reproduced in the December issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

GOVERNOR RICHARD OGLESBY, of Illinois, is an old paper manufacturer.

TWENTY state and municipal offices in Boston are filled by newspaper men.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., has now three evening papers, the *Argus-News*, *Courier* and *Despatch*.

THE Missouri state printing contract for the ensuing year has been made with the *Columbia Herald*.

THE *Craftsman* has entered upon its third volume. May it live to enter upon its three hundredth.

MR. JAMES STIMM, a compositor on the *Toldo Blade*, died very suddenly after a short illness of two days.

NEW unions have been organized in Memphis (pressman's) and Manchester, New Hampshire (typographical).

THE *Arbitrator* is the name of a new weekly recently started in Philadelphia in the interests of employers and employes.

MR. JOHN DOUGLAS, of Boston, state deputy for Massachusetts, has organized a union at Fall River under favorable auspices.

MANY of the leading printing-offices in Philadelphia have recently been making extensive purchases in new material. Glad to hear it.

SOMERS, the young man who set type with McCann during the session of the International Typographical Union, is now in St. Louis.

A NEW two-cent daily at Davenport, Iowa, is talked of. There is abundant capital associated, and the paper will be assured of a good circulation from the start.

THE Galveston Typographical Union has recently raised the scale of prices from forty to forty-five cents per thousand. All the newspaper proprietors acceded to the demand.

THE contract for printing the New Jersey Senate Journal and eight thousand copies of the laws enacted by the last legislature has been awarded to the Camden Courier Company.

PRINTING FOR PROFIT is the name of a neatly printed pamphlet of thirty-five pages, issued by Palmer & Ray, of San Francisco, and compiled by O. A. Dearing, editor of the *Pacific Printer*. It con-

tains a number of valuable suggestions about the internal arrangement of a printing-office, which may be studied to advantage. Price, 50 cents.

IN 1836 Illinois had not more than fifteen newspapers within her limits, and 1857, twenty-one years later, they only numbered thirty-seven.

A CHARTER has been issued to Dallas Typographical Union, 173, of Dallas, Texas. The new union starts with fifty-seven members, and the president is Reuben F. Gray formerly of New Orleans.

A NEWSPAPER reduction war has broken out in St. Louis. First, the *Republican* reduced its price from thirty to twenty-five cents per week, and the *Globe-Democrat* has fallen to the same figures.

A CERTAIN religious publication has omitted one of its August issues on the ground that there are fifty-three Thursdays in 1885, and it only contracted with its subscribers to give them fifty-two papers.

A FEW unmentionable cranks, because they have nothing else to do, we suppose, are advocating the abolition of the word "the" as entirely superfluous, and claim, too, that they do so in the interest of reform (?).

IN the issue of the revised version of the Old Testament, recently published, the work was submitted to the careful inspection of twenty-seven proofreaders, one after another, each reading the whole, from the first of Genesis to the last of Malachi.

FOLSOM & CO., 118 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, are now offering the only cuts of "starting words" in the market. The list embraces all the words which usually occur at the beginning of articles, and the design shows a pleasing variety of styles and shapes.

IN his book on the Dickens readings, Mr. Dolby tells of a printer's error in the nature of a transposition, in one of the advertisements, which read as follows: "The reading will be comprised within two minutes, and the audience are earnestly intreated to be seated ten hours before its commencement."

WE are pleased to announce that on the 1st of November the *Detroit Tribune* became the successor of the *Post and Tribune*, and that the proprietors changed the entire establishment from a non-union to a union office. Nearly forty men are employed, but as the city has already a surplus of printers we trust those in search of work will have the good sense to stay away for the present at least.

THE job printers of Columbus are justly indignant at the action of the penitentiary managers in running a cheap printing-office inside the walls of that institution, and cutting on rates. There is a class of printers in the penitentiary who are incompetent to do anything but plain work, and unfit to compete with good workmen. The managers assured outside printers that no work would be done but that used within the institution. Instead they have been soliciting and doing cheap work outside at ruinous rates, and the printers in that city are objecting.—*Exchange*.

MR. GEORGE W. PARSONS, now compositor on the Salem, Massachusetts, *Daily News*, is probably the oldest printer in Essex county, actively at work. He has followed his trade fifty-six years without an intermission, his age being over seventy. During the past year he has been at his case, the *News* says, early every morning, not having been absent once, and in the five years he has filled his present position he has lost only half a day on account of sickness. In appearance Mr. Parsons does not look to be over fifty years, and he is more active and enjoys better health than hundreds of men of that age.

COLUMBIA Typographical Union, in return for the hospitalities lavished by Mr. Geo. W. Childs on the delegates to the recent session of the International Union, placed that gentleman's name on its honorary list, and forwarded the resolutions adopted on that occasion. In recognition thereof, Mr. C. had a large crayon portrait of himself made and framed, and on Saturday evening, October 17, Mr. Jas. Dailey, foreman of the *Public Ledger*, and Mr. E. S. McIntosh, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union, arrived in Washington as a committee to present the same on behalf of the donor. Both the speeches of Mr. Dailey in behalf of Mr. Childs, and Mr. Simmonds in behalf of Columbia Union, were extremely felicitous, and

after the ceremonies a large party of printers and invited guests sat down to a banquet and indulged in song, speech and toast until a late hour.

THE long struggle between Whitelaw Reid and the New York Typographical Union came near an end owing to political pressure brought to bear upon the *Tribune* at the recent gubernatorial election by the Republican managers. Mr. Reid went so far as to agree to pay the union scale of prices for labor in the *Tribune* office, but when the demand was made upon him that his office should henceforth be run as a union office, and none but union men employed therein, he obstinately refused to comply. And so the matter rests.

FOREIGN.

A BI-MONTHLY paper in the French language called the *Echo de la Perse* has appeared in Teheran. It is said to be the first periodical ever published in the Persian capital.

MESSRS. KLIMSCH & CO., of Frankfurt, are engaged upon another directory of the printers in Germany. Not only will the name and address be given, but also the number of persons and machines employed in each printing-office. It will be issued shortly.

THE value of printing and stationery materials (exclusive of machinery) imported into British India last year from England was £737,849. To this has to be added a further sum of £214,401, as the value of Indian Government stores in printing paper, which gives a gross total of £951,250, or nearly a million sterling.

A CONGRESS of operative printers from all parts of France has recently been in session in Paris, considering, among other objects of interest, the federation of the whole trade, the establishment of a uniform scale of wages throughout the country, the education of journeymen, the limitation of the number of apprentices, female labor, strikes and benefit funds.

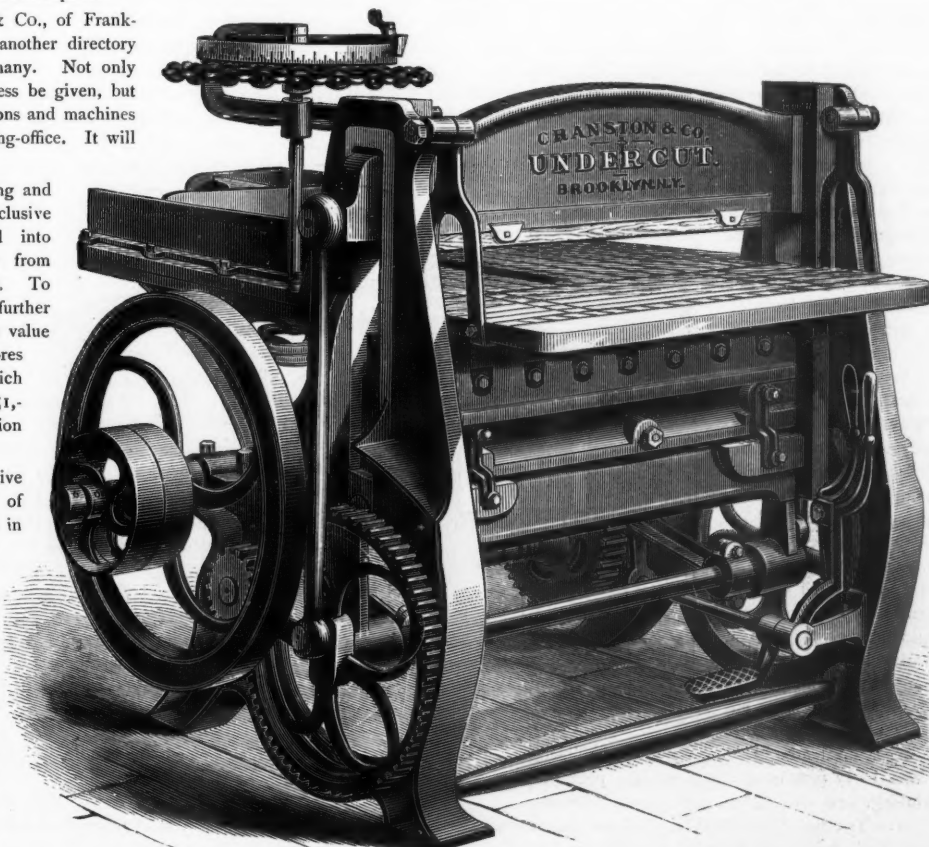
Two new ventures in newspaper printing have lately been started in Paris. One is the transformation of the one-cent morning paper, *Populaire*, into an illustrated daily. The chief event of the day of the *feuilleton* is illustrated by a chalk drawing.

CHOICE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

We acknowledge the receipt from Raphael Tuck & Sons, 298 Broadway, New York, a choice assortment of the most beautiful and exquisite Christmas and New Year's cards it has ever been our lot to examine. Every sample is a gem of art and of a character entirely distinctive from those of other firms. The subjects chosen are, without exception, appropriate, and the coloring and execution perfection. The attention of the trade is called to the fact that all cards issued by them bear their well known trade mark, "Easel and Palette," on the back, and that in the case of made up cards this is either embossed on the protector or on the box in which it is contained. In calling the attention of purchasers to the productions of this firm, we do so with the knowledge that in variety, style, finish and beauty they are unsurpassed.

CRANSTON'S & CO'S UNDERCUT SELF-CLAMPING PAPER CUTTER.

The accompanying illustration represents the undercut self-clamping paper cutter, manufactured by Cranston & Co., Brooklyn, New York. The almost universal use of this machine by the fine paper-mills and paper houses of the country, and the large number in use in the printing-offices and book binderies attest to their superiority over other self-clampers now in use, the builders claiming it to be the only perfect self-clamping cutting machine in the market. Its special features are: 1st. The knife and knife bar are underneath the table, the movement while cutting being upward against the clamp, which holds the cutting stick. 2d. The movable front table yields as the cut is made to the increased thickness of the knife as it passes through. 3d. The connection of the knife bar and clamp by a simple crank and



connecting rods in such a manner that all the power that is required to force the knife through the paper becomes the clamping power, which holds the paper firmly in its place. 4th. Improved arrangement of gauges and correct indicator; improved clutches, stopping and starting without jar. For further information as to the Undercut and Sterling cutters, send for catalogue.

THE last number of the *Model Printer*, London, England, Mr. M. P. McCoy, its manager, announces that he has separated from the firm of Lawrence Bros., Farringdon street, with whom he has heretofore been connected, and has started in business on his own account at 3 Ludgate circus, taking with him the entire stock of McKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co's fancy type, in which he anticipates doing a large business. The samples of printing shown in the publication are of a high order, many of the specimens, however, while showing originality of design, are certainly defective in execution. Friend McCoy, continue your mitering machine premiums; they will eventually prove a good investment.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS' NEW QUARTERS.

We herewith present to our readers an exterior view of the new and elegant structure on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Van Buren streets, now being fitted up for occupancy as the western headquarters of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, the well known printing and lithographic press manufacturers. The location is one of the most eligible in the city, and the building is especially adapted in point of stability, construction and advantageous surroundings for the purpose selected. It is but a few years since that the requirements of the firm rendered the location of a western branch advisable, yet such has been its phenomenal growth that today an establishment is demanded in Chicago second to none in extent and facilities for the requirements of the rapidly increasing western trade, a fact that speaks louder than words. In their new quarters, the upper stories, each seventy-five by seventy feet, will be devoted to the press repairing department and the manufacture of electrotype and stereotype machinery, while the counting-room will be conveniently located on the ground floor on the southwest corner of the building. Thus with enlarged facilities, improved machinery, and operated under the immediate supervision of the most skilled workmen the markets afford, the firm will be prepared to execute with a promptness and reliability heretofore unknown in this city, all orders entrusted to their care. The claims and merits of the latest improved Front Delivery Cottrell Stop Cylinder and Two-Revolution Presses, are too well known to the trade to require commendation. They are the only presses in the market delivering their sheets without tapes or strings of any character, which in addition to their other advantages has given them a world-wide reputation. The designs and patterns for the first named are entirely new, and many of its mechanical arrangements have been simplified to a degree which places every part in the best possible position for convenience of working.

The Two-Revolution Press has also been reconstructed and strengthened throughout, and many of its mechanical arrangements greatly simplified, at the same time retaining all the special features which have made it so justly popular. The patent Air Springs with which it is equipped, and which have been for years one of the distinctive features of the Cottrell press make it almost noiseless in operation, while its accurately cut gearing, together with the patent attachment for controlling the momentum of the cylinder, insures perfect register. As an evidence of the estimate in which these presses are held, we may refer to the decision of the New Orleans Exposition Committee by which they were awarded the *First Premium*.

In addition to the press department, the workshop for the special manufacture of stereotype and electrotype machinery will be the most extensive and thorough in the United States. The tools and machinery employed are of the most approved character, and the many recent patents obtained by this firm for their Roughing, Trimming, Shaving, Planing, Blackleading, Saws and Drilling Machines—seven in number—together with those pending, prove that they have been alive to the demands of the time. Their electrotyping and stereotyping outfits have won their way into favor by merit alone, and today many of the

largest electrotyping and stereotyping establishments in the country have been entirely supplied from the Chicago factory of C. B. Cottrell & Sons.

In a recent circular issued by the firm in reference to the value of stereotyping outfit in a first-class office it says: "The value of electrotyping and stereotyping have become so important and necessary a branch of the printing business, that the economy and convenience of having it done on the premises has induced many of the leading offices to have the plant necessary for that purpose. The experiment has invariably proved profitable, and it is only a question of time until all printing-offices of any importance must do the same thing. In these times of low prices and excessive competition it is unnecessary to point out the advantages the printer enjoys who has the facilities for stereotyping forms quickly, nor the great saving in composition and presswork by duplication of plates. Bookwork can be done with small fonts, and the type kept from wear by long runs of presswork. Investigation will also verify the statement that the patented improvements of this firm in this class of machinery has lifted it out of the rut in which it has run so long, and made it the only exception to the claim that the electrotyping and stereotyping machinery of today is essentially that of twenty years ago, poorly finished, and in many ways ill-adapted to meet the increased demand of the times."

The force of the above remarks will be appreciated by every intelligent, progressive printer, though the particular object of the present article is to convince the trade that with their large and unrivaled facilities, improved machinery and determination to maintain the proud position in the front rank of manufacturers in this line of business to which merit alone has brought them, they look with confidence to a continuance of that generous patronage which they have enjoyed in the past.

The entire establishment, as heretofore, will be under the management and immediate supervision of

Mr. E. A. Blake, one of the best known and energetic business men and mechanics in the Northwest, who is the inventor of the patents referred to, already granted, as well as those pending.

From the hundreds of recommendations received we select the following, and coming as they do from the very best authority may be relied on to mean all they say:

FROM MATTHEWS, NORTHRUP & CO., ART PRINTING WORKS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 19, 1885.

MESSRS. C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—We have now been using the new electrotype machinery which we ordered from you, about four months, and are most happy to advise you that it has given entire satisfaction. In all our experience, extending over many years, we have never had better machinery in our electro. department, and we think you are to be congratulated on turning out such perfect work.

Very truly yours,

MATTHEWS, NORTHRUP & CO.

FROM RAND, McNALLY & CO.

CHICAGO, March, 1884.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS:

Gentlemen,—I take great pleasure in saying that the Blackleading machine purchased of you some time ago has given us the most complete satisfaction. It has proved to be all you claimed for it, and, if anything a little better. It is well built, and, in my judgment, a superior machine.

Supt. Rand, McNally & Co. Stereotype and Electrotype Foundry.

FROM THE RUSSELL & MORGAN PRINTING CO.

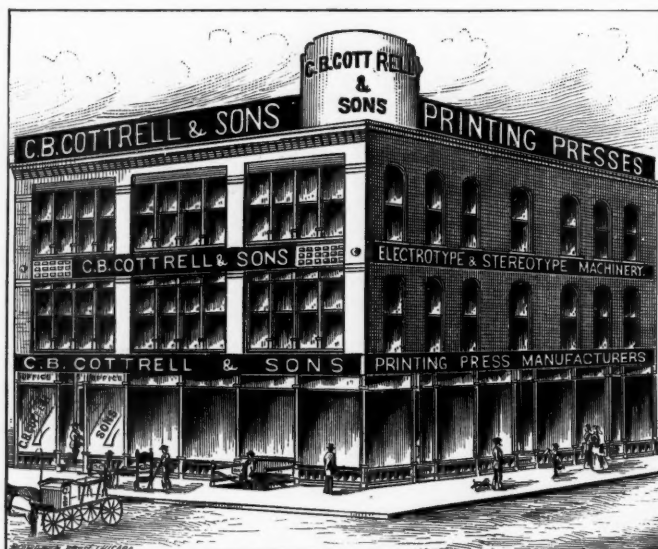
CINCINNATI, April 20, 1884.

TO E. A. BLAKE, 198 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.:

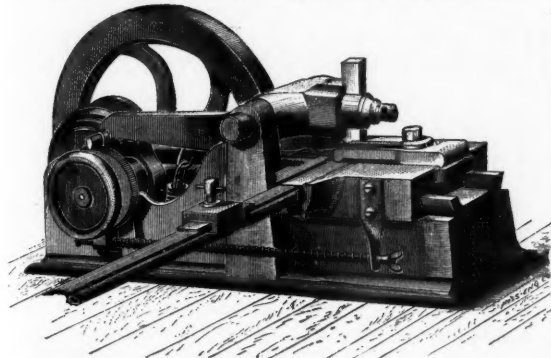
Dear Sir,—It gives me pleasure to inform you that the machinery you made for us gives entire satisfaction. It is substantially built, neat in construction, elegantly finished, and works with admirable precision.

Very truly,

THE RUSSELL & MORGAN PRINTING CO.,
A. O. RUSSELL, President.



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The above is a correct illustration of this now recognized "indispensable" in every well regulated joboffice, and we use the word *indispensable* in its full significance. In *exactness*, it has literally no rival, and no firm professing to do first-class work can afford to be without it. Price, \$35. Walker & Bresnan, 201-205 William street, and 15 and 17 Frankfort street, New York, sole agents.

LARGEST PAPERMILL IN CANADA.

The contract for the erection of the pulp and papermill on Water street, Chatham, N. B., for John A. Fisher, of Dundas, has been awarded to B. Mooney & sons, of St. John. The mill will be the largest in Canada. The buildings, of which there are to be three, will resemble in form the letter H, the dimensions being 254 by 49 feet, 268 by 69 feet and 84 by 114 feet, the first two to be two stories and the latter three. They will be of brick with foundations of freestone masonry. The work is now under way.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, dull; prospects gloomy; composition on bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. No difficulty.

Cleveland.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$13. Composers on *Daily Argus*, eleven in number, struck on account of advertisements being set in jobwork by the week. The office was at once filled with non-union men and girls. The union then threatened to boycott the paper. Negotiations are now in progress with favorable outlook for satisfactory settlement.

Dayton.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Denver.—State of trade, dull; prospects, anything but bright; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. There are forty idle men here now.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$14. *Tribune* office became a union office November 1.

Dubuque.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 26½ cents; bookwork, 26½ cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Evansville.—State of trade, moderate; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; per week, \$13. A boycott is pending against Loomis & Co., and *Saturday Post*, for being rat offices. More printers here than can find work.

Hamilton Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, 12 to \$15. An occasional sub might "catch on" through the holidays.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Good prospects for the winter.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Everything lovely.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, no improvement; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. There is a strike still pending on *Evening Express*.

Mobile.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, extremely poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. The only difficulty is that plates are being used which makes business bad.

Montreal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

Newark.—State of trade, middling; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 32 to 33 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

New Haven.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18.

Omaha.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 to 34 cents; evening, 30 to 31 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18. There is subbing on newspapers and some work in joboffices.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21 to \$27. There is only one non-union office in the city, and prospect is good for redeeming that within a few weeks.

Quebec.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; printers, per week, \$7 and upward.

Sacramento.—State of trade, good at present; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Printers without cards had better keep away.

Salt Lake.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. No difficulty of any character.

San Francisco.—State of trade, very bad; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. A general dullness prevails and a recent fire threw out many.

Seattle, W. T.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Sioux City.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Printers come in as fast as they go out.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, somewhat better; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. There are a good number of idle printers here at present, yet business promises to improve in a few weeks. The *Illinois State Journal* is being boycotted for refusing to pay the scale.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Book and job work is looking better. Subs on the papers are plenty.

Toledo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents. We are boycotting the *Democrat* and *Saturday American*.

Topeka.—State of trade, still dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Many resident printers are out of work at present. The morning papers are controlled by the non-union fraternity.

Toronto.—State of trade, still dull; prospects, not encouraging. Printers will do well to stay away from us, as business has not been so bad for years.

Troy.—State of trade, much improved; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, \$16 per week; job printers, \$16 per week. A two-cent morning daily, to be called the *Herald*, will soon be issued. It will employ none but union printers.

Wheeling.—State of trade, dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, \$15.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, good for the winter; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$15. Our city is a strict card town; no card, no work.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on Sunday morning papers, 35 cts.; evening, 25 cts.; bookwork, 20 and 25 cts.; job printers, per week, \$10 and \$12.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, poor; prospects, very gloomy; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32½ cents; job printers, per week, \$16. On account of the reduction we had to submit to, printers had better give this place a wide berth for the winter.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

AN editorial writer, of long experience and acknowledged ability, is open to engagement as editor or manager of some first-class paper. Is thoroughly posted in all the technicalities of the business, mechanical and editorial, estimating, buying stock, etc. Only parties willing to pay a reasonable price for first-class services need apply. Address C. D. V., care INLAND PRINTER.

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FOR SALE.—Printing-office and bindery, with an established trade, now doing a money-making business. Will invoice \$15,000; will sell for \$9,000; location, Cleveland, Ohio. 4 cylinder and 2 Gordon presses, 2 paper cutters, 2 ruling machines, and everything necessary to the successful operation of the business. Central location. Low rent, including heat and power. A rare opportunity. For further information, address BARGAIN, care INLAND PRINTER.

MONEY-MAKING PAPER FOR SALE.—If you want to buy a live, energetic and good paying Illinois weekly newspaper—one that has always made money—write to the undersigned. Terms, \$2,500 cash, and balance \$2,000 on secured paper; or \$4,000 cash, if taken at once. Publisher retires, to accept another position. For particulars, address CADET TAYLOR, Washington, D. C.

PAPER CUTTERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Sanborn 30 in. Star Cutter, for hand or steam; quickest cutter made; good as new; price, cash, \$80. Acme, 32 in. double-clamped, self-clamping Cutter, hand or steam, weight 2,500 lbs.; thoroughly overhauled and in first-class order; price, cash, \$375. Sheridan, 32 in. Cutter, hand or steam, in first-class order; price, cash, \$290. All the above are ready for delivery. For sale by UNION TYPEFOUNDRY, 54 and 56 Franklin street, Chicago.

PRINTER WANTED in every city to introduce my patent Lightning Galley Lock-up, and combined side-stick and quoins. Indorsed by leading printers as the *most practical, durable and economical* devices in use. C. A. DIRR, Room 5, 51 and 53 La Salle street, Chicago.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A situation by a job printer of 15 years' experience, now located in the East. Would like a good steady job in some thriving western town or city. Address J. O. B., care of INLAND PRINTER.

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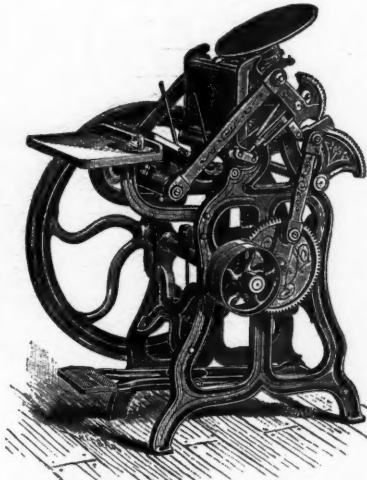
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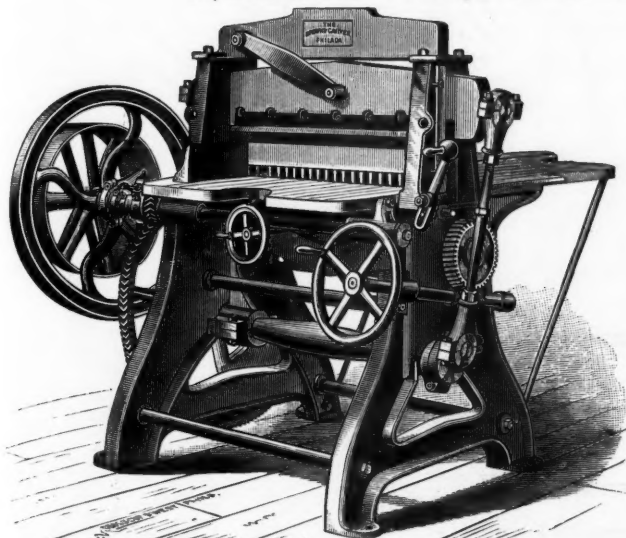
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IMPROVED · PAPER · CUTTING · MACHINES,

614 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 33 Beekman St., New York.



SIZES OF PAPER CUTTING MACHINES—STEAM POWER.

48 inch.....	\$1,200	33 inch.....	\$575
43 inch.....	885	30 inch.....	500
37 inch.....	700	Larger sizes made to order.	

Boxing and Shipping extra. Machines shipped at Purchaser's risk.

THESE Machines have been remodeled, and neither time nor expense has been spared in bringing them to a high and critical standard of perfection. They now stand first in the market. Unequaled for Durability, Excellence of Construction, Accuracy of Work and Rapidity of Movement; their merits are self-evident, and, by the testimony of the Centennial Judges, the Franklin Institute, and the American Institute of New York, they are, in every respect, the most reliable machine in the market. A trial will convince the most skeptical of the adaptation of this machine to all kinds of work done by Printers, Bookbinders, Paper-Box Makers, Label Printers, Lithographers, etc. The peculiar construction and perfect adjustment make them the strongest and most powerful machine in use.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING POINTS OF SUPERIORITY.

- FIRST.—Superior proportions and construction of machine frame, giving strength and solidity, without excess of metal.
- SECOND.—Superior manner of hanging and adjusting knife bar, thus relieving head or top of machine frame from undue strain during the cut, and allowing easy and accurate adjustment of knife from either end.
- THIRD.—Superior arrangement of machine table, same having slots or grooves for the traverse gauge to move in, thus preventing sheets of paper becoming wedged between bottom of gauge and table.
- FOURTH.—Superior arrangement of traverse gauge, same being in sections and adjustable, permitting cutting of two widths at once, hence saving time and handling of stock.
- FIFTH.—Superior arrangement of clamp and traverse gauge in combination; construction is such as to permit stock to be cut to the last half-inch, thus effecting great saving in paper, and facilitating the cutting of small work.
- SIXTH.—Superior position of clamp wheel, enabling operator to clamp stock rapidly and without stooping.
- SEVENTH.—Adjustable side gauges, front and back of clamp, facilitating the handling and cutting of small work.
- EIGHTH.—Simplicity of machine, no traps or springs of any kind; all parts are easily accessible.
- NINTH.—Noiseless friction clutch, for starting and stopping the machine easily and without a jar, whereby a greatly increased speed is obtained without endangering the machine.

HEMPEL'S : PATENT : STEEL : QUOIN.



THE Old Reliable and only - - - -
- - - - Perfect Quoin yet introduced.

HE : : ESPECIAL : : ATTENTION : : OF : : PRINTERS : : AND
DEALERS : : IS : : CALLED : : TO : : THE
FOLLOWING : : FACTS :

THE HEMPEL QUOIN is not a simple casting, as some may think, but each quoin is finished by passing through five sets of machinery before it is packed for sale, the result being that any two quoins taken at random constitute a pair, and are exactly alike. This produces good and true work with great economy of time. The same cannot be said of any other quoin.

No other quoin that we have yet seen is so constructed that it can be finished and made true by machinery at a reasonable cost; while none will lock a form as quickly and with as little labor as the HEMPEL QUOIN.

Although many attempts have been made to supersede the HEMPEL QUOIN, none have proved successful. Amateurs, novices, as well as old hands, easily acquire the knack of using them to advantage, and all acknowledge that they are the perfection of a lock-up. Some printers as well as dealers, have been led to buy imitations of our quoins, owing partly to their resemblance to ours, but particularly on account of the low price at which they were offered, and the invariable result has been that they were dear at any price.

Attempts have also been made to introduce quoins resembling one of our old patented quoins, which we found imperfect, and did not introduce on that account; yet unprincipled and irresponsible parties, having made slight alterations, are seeking to introduce these imperfect quoins, and have in some instances succeeded in doing so—partly on account of the partial resemblance of these quoins to our perfected quoin, but, principally, because they offered and sold them at any price. The result has been that the victims have often become prejudiced against all mechanical quoins.

All quoins geared together with teeth and a key, or having a feather or rib and groove to prevent them from sliding laterally on each other, are an infringement on some of our various patents, and their sale and use makes both vender and user liable to a suit for damages. As a rule, it will be found that these infringements are offered by irresponsible parties, and we would kindly suggest to purchasers to use caution in purchasing quoins that possess any feature resembling ours.

We have but one factory in America, which is located at Buffalo, N.Y., and our quoins are on sale with all dealers in printers' materials.

HEMPEL & DINGENS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

STEAM POWER PRINTING-PRESSES.

THE

Cranston Press,

FOR

Fine Book,

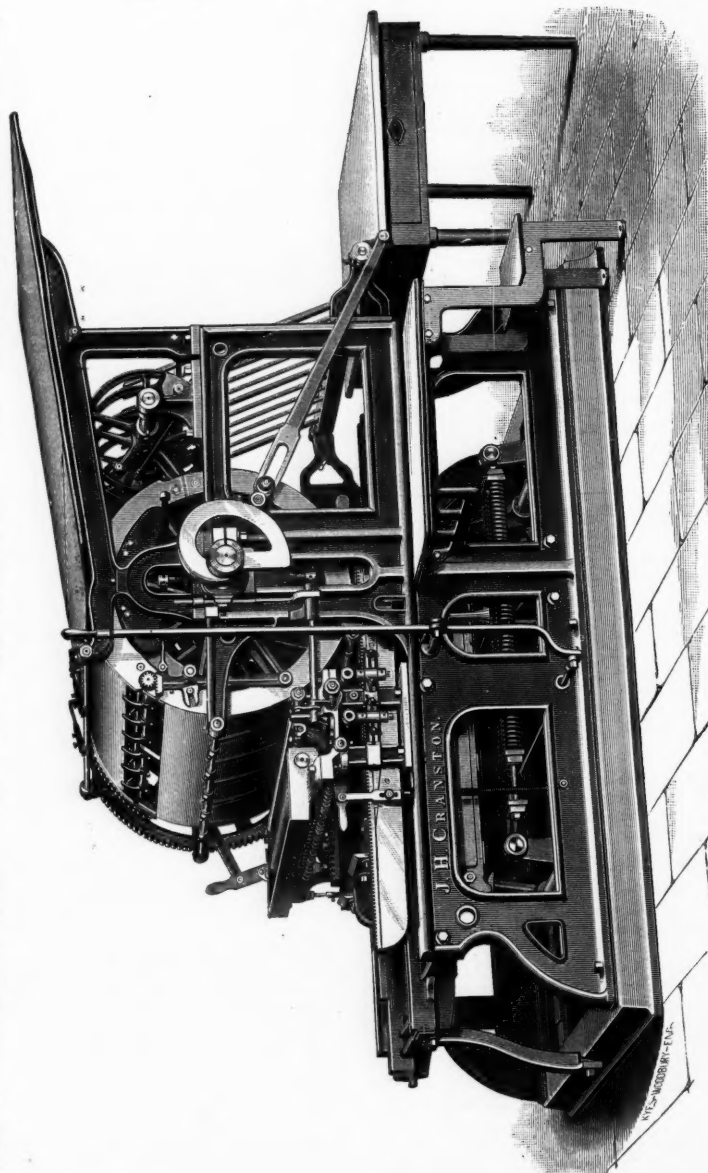
Newspaper and

General Job Work.

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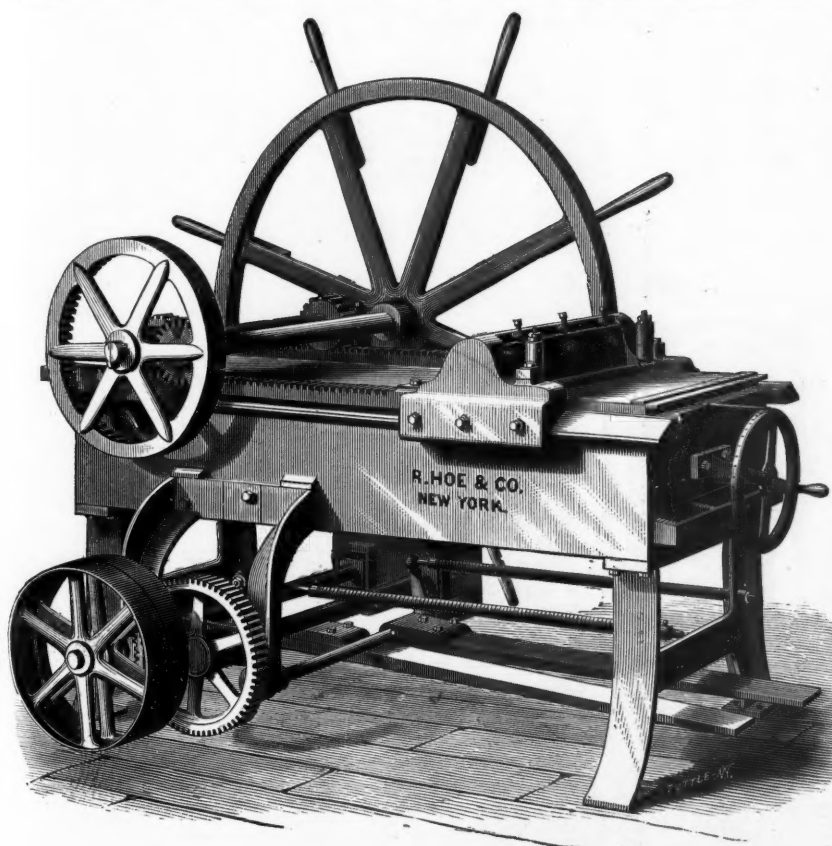
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NO SUPERIOR

We would be pleased to furnish Catalogue, Circulars, etc., descriptive of our

"IMPROVED BOOK AND NEWS PRESS,"

and of the other Presses of our manufacture.



R. Hoe & Co.

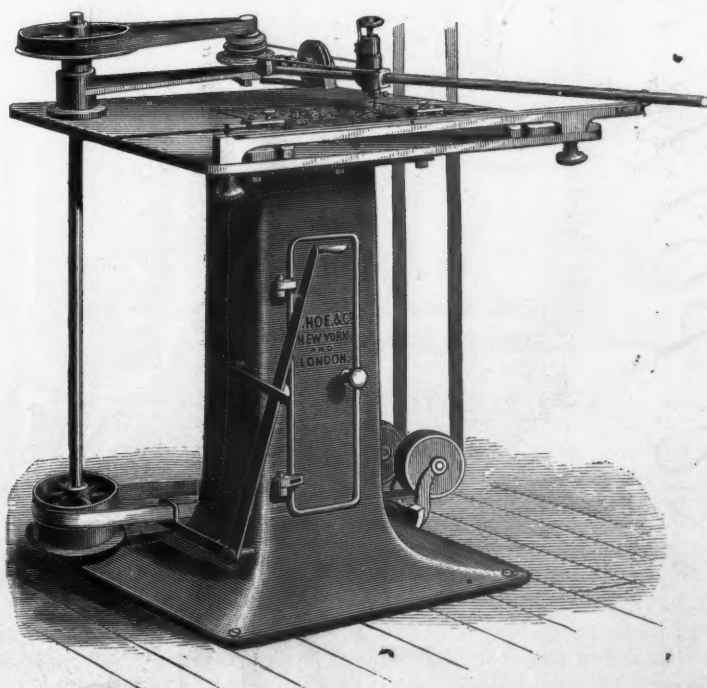
POWERInclinedPlaneShavingMachine.

—○—

This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

R. Hoe & Co.
Routing
Machine.

This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.

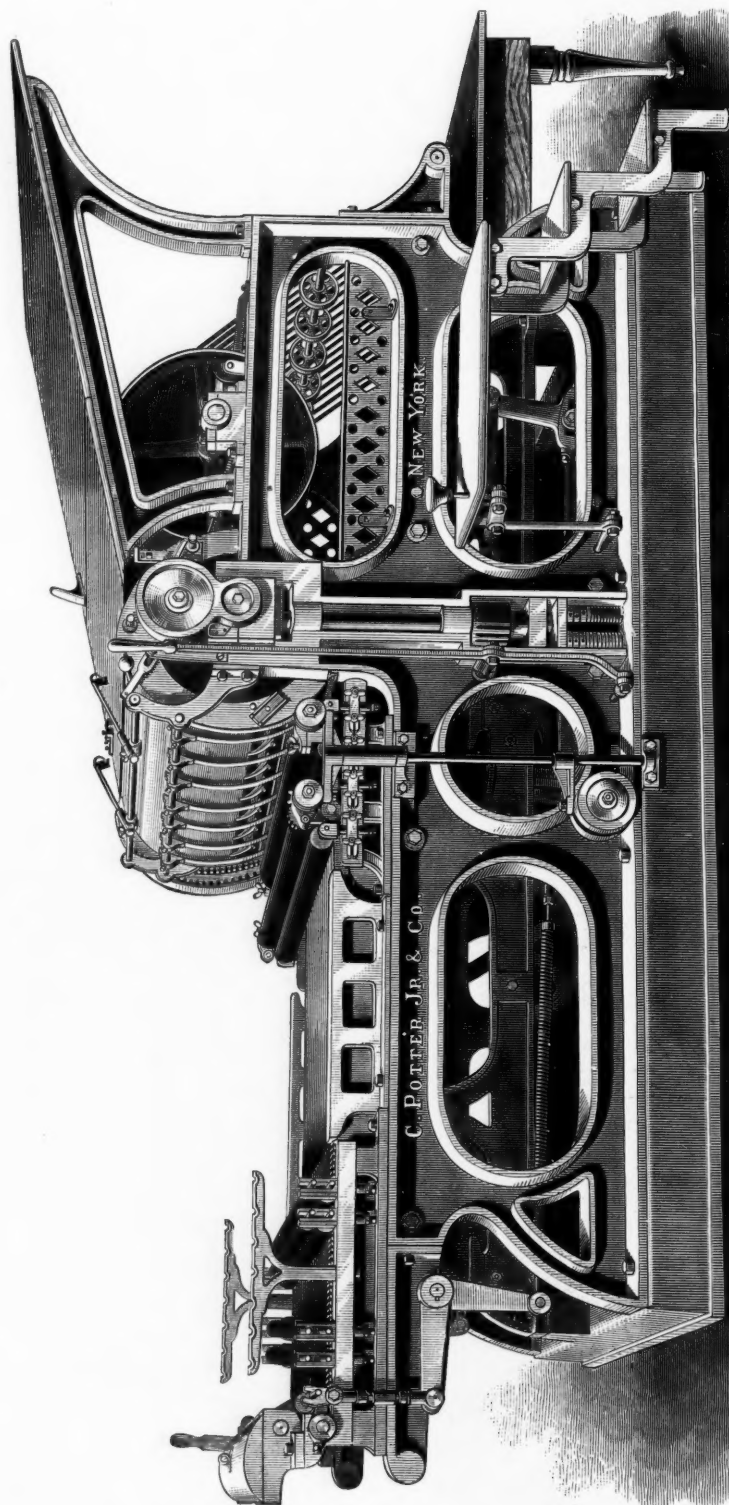


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